

## His Mysterious Malady

Bobby sat up and threw off the afghan impatiently. "I feel fine now," he said. "I guess I'll go out for awhile."

His father shook his head. "Hold on a minute," he commanded. "Where are all those perfectly terrible sensations you had yesterday when you stayed home from school?"

"Oh, well, that was a whole day and a night ago," protested Bobby. "A feller could get well of most anything in that time."

"Especially as this is Saturday afternoon," said his father, thoughtfully. "You considered yourself a pretty sick boy yesterday."

"I was," said Bobby. "Gee, I felt something fierce! I never felt worse in my life."

"Then don't you think you ought to be very careful today?"

"It was going to be anything it would have gone and done it by now," said Bobby. "Besides, I feel swell. I wouldn't be laid down here, only mamma said I had to. I wish I knew what did it."

"What did you do on Thursday that was particularly foolish?"

"Well, it was like this," Bobby began. "Nellie Foster she made fudge, and, of course, I got some of it. It was swell, all right, only Billy didn't get a big piece and he whispered that there was too much choo-let in it. I didn't say a word, but teacher she heard somebody whisper and she said for me to go out of the room and wait downstairs for her."

"I said I didn't whisper, and she said: 'What makes you always take that attitude, Robert?'"

"I said I wasn't taking any attitude—all I had was fudge."

"Then she got mad and sent me home, because she said I was impatient."

"Out in the yard I saw Jimmy. His brother got scarlet fever and he can't come to school, but he waits for us fellows outside. He had an apple and he gave it to me so's I'd tell him something Susie Herrick said. I had enough of Susie Herrick when she was in my room at school, but Jimmy likes her."

"Was it a good apple?"

"No," said Bobby. "But I wouldn't let on that I was stung, so I ate it."

"Did you go home then?"

"Sure—no," acknowledged Bobby. "There wasn't any hurry. Me and Jimmy went over to the park and I got some peanuts for the squirrels. We couldn't find any squirrels, so we ate the peanuts ourselves. I'm going to plant peanuts and see how they grow. Billy he planted some last year and we watched for 'em to come up and then 'long about July he remembered they were cooked."

"I thought Billy lived in a flat."

"He does, but he borrowed our yard to plant the peanuts. You know that big white house on the corner of aunt Mary's street?"

"Yes."

"Well, who do you s'pose is going to live there? Just Mamie Kelly!" said Bobby, triumphantly. "I most fell over when she told me. Gee, she'll be more connected than ever when she's got those lilac bushes and a woodshed in her yard."

"You were telling me what you did Thursday?"

"Oh, so I was. Well, then I got some popcorn and we went home to lunch and I was awful hungry. I ate a lot and I took three bananas to school, so's I wouldn't be hungry in the afternoon. I was going to give one to Billy and one to Nellie Foster, but first thing I knew I ate them all. I was awful sorry I had when Nellie Foster gave me a big piece of choo-let cake after school. It was some quashed from her carrying it in a bag, but it was awful good. I got her a ice cream cone, but she didn't want it, and I had to eat 'em both myself. I never seen eat a girl that didn't like ice cream before."

"It is rather unusual."

"She felt awful bad about it, she was afraid I'd be mad, especially because they were nickel ones, but I didn't care much. Mamie Kelly gave me two big pickles, but the cones was gone by that time, so she didn't get any."

"But you ate the pickles?"

"Yep, I did," acknowledged Bobby, sheepishly. "But I said 'Thanks' just as Sam came along, and she gave him one, too. Then, of course, Sam he gave us some choo-let cream. Say, there's a place he knows about where you can get lots of 'em for ten cents. Gee, but they're swell!"

"Were they the best things you had that day?"

"I should say not!" cried Bobby, with enthusiasm. "Why, I had three pieces of strawberry shortcake for dinner."

"Well, perhaps it was the shortcake that saved your life."

"Mamma thinks it was the medicine," said Bobby. "I certainly feel fine now. If I stay here I'll just get weaker and weaker till I can't get up, so I'd like to go outdoors. There's a ball game over in the big lot and I'm to pitch."

"Are you sure you ought to go?"

"Oh, yes, I can't see how it helps any to keep a feller in bed when he gets sick like that without any reason. Anyhow, there's Billy whistling for me."

"All right," laughed his father. "Go ahead, but be careful not to eat any trash today."

Bobby passed a moment at the door. "Mamma," he said, seriously. "I'm awful careful what I eat, and I don't like trash. Nobody's trash."

## Grayling Graded School.



Class exercises were given by the high school graduates, at the opera house on Thursday evening. A crowded house greeted them. The entire class of seven took part in the program as follows:

Presidents Address.....Earl Woodburn  
Essay—"End, There is None".....Ethel Tromble  
Oration—"The Upper Fork".....Wm. McCullough  
Essay—Environment.....Laura Munn  
Class Will.....Louise Peterson  
Prophecy.....Ruth Barlow  
Valedictory.....Harry Connine

The class has an unusually fine average in scholarship and elicited enthusiastic applause for the excellence of their closing exercises.

The following evening Prof. H. C. Lott of the State Normal delivered the commencement address on the "Capitalization of Man." Despite the extreme heat of the evening, Prof. Lott held his audience very closely and pleased everyone with his easy delivery and the high tenor of his remarks.

The lecture followed man through the four lines of his development: physical, mental, moral, spiritual, and impressed the fact that life is a success only in such degree as perfection is reached in these cardinal features.

Dr. S. N. Insley presented the class with diplomas, and in his address took occasion to announce that our High School has been recently placed on the approved list of the University of Michigan—a gratifying communication, as this is the goal toward which we have long been working.

Music by Clark's Orchestra, High School chorus, and several other vocal and instrumental selections were pleasing features of both evenings programs.

### 8th GRADE GRADUATION.

Those who came to listen remained to laugh on Thursday evening when the eighth grade gave as their promotion exercises, a burlesque presentation of commencement. The decorations were unusual indeed. The class motto suspended above the stage was as distinctly American as was the Stars and Stripes hanging behind it. "Me for a Diploma." The class flower was lavishly displayed by a hundred pound sack of "Gold Medal" standing upright at either end of the platform, and the class animal, the pony, stood as proudly on his mahogany pedestal as a sculptural equestrian on his marble slab.

The rising curtain disclosed sixteen girls and seven boys in poke bonnets and sombreros, which were quickly doffed at a signal from the President of the School Board. Master Henney, who assumed this role with his bushy whiskers, attenuated coattails and his frontal pillow appendages giving to his abdominal profile a smooth and beautiful curve that the comets tail might have envied could easily have been mistaken for a city father. Then followed an hour of essays, songs and orations, filled with ludicrous situations and side-splitting phraseology.

An entertainment more cleverly contrived and better fitted to show what training can do for boys and girls has been given in connection with our schools, and we believe that the large audience all felt that the class and their teacher, Miss Amy Irving, deserve a very large measure of credit.

Strikingly Original.  
John H. Rafferty, now of Helena, Mont., was star reporter on a Chicago paper when the last national emblem of the G. A. R. was held in that city, says the Saturday Evening Post. "Rafferty," said the city editor, "I want you to do a column introduction for the big parade story today. It will be a corking parade, but do try to get away from the old stereotyped boys-in-blue, fast-thinning ranks, faded-battle-flags, stuns, olive drabs, thing lively and new. Get a new angle on it and have your copy in at six." Rafferty went out. He took a long look at the parade. He saw that most of the veterans wore new shoes and he came back and wrote his column, which began: "Heavens, how their feet hurt!"

Move to Protect Seals.  
Steps have at last been taken by the government of the Falkland Islands to stop the indiscriminate slaughter of seals and penguins on the islands of their dependencies. Up to the present the seal rookeries of the Falklands have been at the mercy all the year round of every foreign sealing vessel that chose to invade them and the slaughter that has been going on for years in consequence has nearly exterminated the seals. Similarly, the killing of penguins, usually for the sake of the plumage and the large quantity of fat which each bird affords, has almost decimated the islands of those interesting specimens of their kind. Two bills have now been introduced into the legislative council, one to regulate the seal fishery in the islands and the other to provide for the preservation of the penguins.

Road Building in France.  
The French and of the Corniche are kept in perfect repair by a road gang that is always on patrol. The men are hauled along by the traction engine, which also acts as a steam roller. Crushed stone is ready at hand. It is spread by manual labor and rolled in by the heavy machine. In this way the roads never go to wreck and the cost of repairing is kept small.

### Make the Home Bright

Worn, shabby floors, marred, scratched woodwork, dingy, scuffed furniture can all be refinished and made to look like new. You can do it yourself at a trifling cost.

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We are looking for a rider agent in each town to sell our new bicycle. We will pay you \$100.00 per month plus commission on sales. You will be able to make a good living and have fun doing it. We will supply you with a bicycle and all the necessary equipment. If you are interested, please write to us at once.

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The regular retail price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair. We are selling them for \$8.00 per pair. This is a great opportunity for you to make a good living and have fun doing it. We will supply you with a bicycle and all the necessary equipment. If you are interested, please write to us at once.

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Two hundred rooms, all with baths.  
New Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cafe.  
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Business now going on as usual.

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**Dinner, 75 Cents**  
**Also Service a la Carte**

**RATES (EUROPEAN) \$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY**

**Awful Fate of Blasphemer.**  
A terrible tale comes from Tasildia, Novibazar, in the Balkans, concerning the lynching of a blasphemer by an infuriated mob of Mohammedans. The victim was a common laborer, and in course of drunken vapors he gave utterance to certain blasphemous remarks which aroused the listening crowd to frenzy. The man was dragged into the yard of an adjacent house, and held down whilst a quantity of lead was melted. He was then ordered to open his mouth, and as he refused and kept it tightly closed his lips were forced apart and his teeth broken, after which the molten lead was poured down his throat.

**Turkey Real American Bird.**  
The turkey, rather than the eagle, is the real American bird. Eagles are found all over the world, but the turkey is a foreigner everywhere except in America, his native home. The wild turkey of America is the progenitor of all the turkeys in the world. In North America, Mexico and Honduras the turkey was found in great numbers by the white men, but in South America the bird is unknown. Scientists are agreed that the turkey resides outside of his continent only as an immigrant, and that his native home must be sought somewhere north of the isthmus of Panama.

### Dr. F. E. Bush

DENTIST  
Saginaw, - - Michigan

### S. N. Insley, M.D.

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Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store,  
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.  
Residence on Peninsular Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

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Collections promptly attended to.  
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Manufacturers of  
Wood Turpentine, Pine and Tar Oils,  
Creosote Oils, Paints, Varnishes,  
Tree Protector Lotions, Dyes, etc.  
Factory, General Offices  
Grayling, Mich. Toledo, Ohio.

### As to Uses of Soap.

Can soap be done without? According to a member of the English public, it is quite an unnecessary article, and man may be kept clean with plain water. Nations have risen to greatness without soap. Ancient Rome, our old familiar companion, Rome, knew nothing of soap until she came in contact with the Germans and the Gauls, who used it to brighten the color of the hair. Once or twice soap is mentioned in the Old Testament, but it doesn't mean the oil substance that it is today. Painful as it is for Americans who have lived in England to admit, it would be better for general comfort if more soap was used there. Thus, instead of advancing its cost, let it be lessened and so place the cleansing article within the reach of all. But the new soap combine doesn't view the situation in that light precisely. It takes the cake and the public pays.

### How One Girl Found a Husband.

All pretty girls traveling are not advised to follow the example set by the heroine of this true story. Last week Miss Droop of Washington was married to a young merchant of Bremen after a had journeyed far to find the lady of his love. Miss Droop, with friends, was traveling from Bremen to Berlin when a handsome man entered the car. He proceeded to read a German paper. She said to another girl: "How fine looking he is. I wouldn't mind being married to a German. If I could get such a handsome one." She spoke in English and the young man, with a stolid countenance, as if he couldn't understand a word. Really, he knew English thoroughly. The marriage is the sequel.

### Distorted Compliment.

"Very gratifying!" said the young and conceited novelist. "A gentleman writes me that he took a copy of my last work to read during a railway journey, and as a result suddenly discovered he had gone 20 miles beyond his destination." "Dear me," commented the young author's friend, "sleeping on trains is a bad habit!" Gray Stories

### Danebod Hall

Open Saturday evening 8:30-9:30. Sunday 2:00-5:00 p. m. Young Peoples Society meets the first and third Thursday evening of every month. Secure all other Thursday evening.

### Unity Lodge No. 1362 M. B. A.

Meets the first and third Thursday of each month in the McCabe Bldg. G. W. CRANDALL, Pres. P. D. NORCHER, Sec.

### Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.  
MARIUS HANSON  
PROPRIETOR.  
Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.  
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier

### Village Officers.

President.....John F. Hum  
Clerk.....S. S. Phelps Jr.  
Assessor.....Fred Narrin  
Treasurer.....R. W. Brink  
Trustees.....A. Taylor, C. T. Jerome, S. N. Insley, Chas. McCullough, W. Jorgensen.

### Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.  
Pastor Rev. James J. Jevy. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 10:45 a. m. Epworth League 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

### Presbyterian Church.

Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 10:45 a. m. Epworth League 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

### Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 10:45 a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

### Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.

Rev. P. Kjøhne, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 8 a. m. Biblical Lecture Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

### St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the second and fourth Sunday on Sunday, masses at 10:30 o'clock, m. Sunday School at 8 a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited.

### Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.  
J. F. HUM, Secy.

### Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.  
A. L. FOND, Adj. Pres.

### Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.  
MRS. AGNES HAVEN, President.

### Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 190

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.  
J. F. HUM, Secy.



THE FRENCH SUBMARINE PLUVIOSE

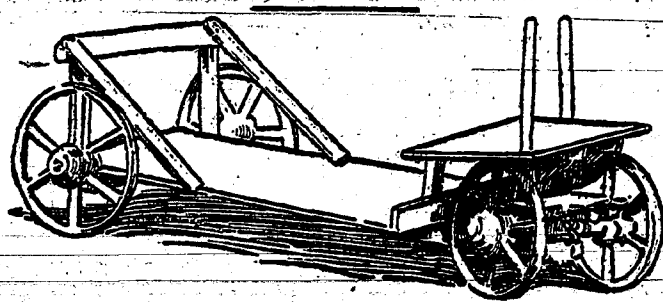
# RATS CARRY PLAGUE

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BRANDY, NEW YORK



## MANY ADVANTAGES OF LOW WAGON TO FARMER

Built Out of Ordinary Farm Wagon With Full Sized Wheels—May Be Utilized for Many Different Purposes.



A LOW WAGON.

A low wagon is a decided advantage at times on the farm if the roads are firm. With a low wheeled rig a man can go into a hay field or corn field and load the rack with half the labor involved with high wheels. Of course a small wheel will sink deeper into the road and drop into a furrow or small depression that a large wheel will bridge over.

The wagon illustrated is built out of the ordinary farm wagon with full size wheels. First, make an axle nine and a half feet long, with skids that will fit your wheels. Take two timbers 18 feet long, relatively as strong as 6x8 pine (round timbers will answer if you have them on your farm), hang these under the axle near the skids with five-eighths round iron clips with burrs underneath. Four or six-inch blocks may be put between the axle and timbers, which will make them still lower. Chamfer the front ends and bolt together, forming a triangle.

Hang the front end under the front axle by means of a strong, short reach bolted firmly to the timbers just behind the circular part of front bounds. The king-bolt goes through the reach and serves to draw the rear part, but the weight is supported by a coupling in front of the axle. This consists of a heavy eye bolt and large triangular link, which is looped over the projecting end of the reach in front of axle.

Cover the timber with a tight floor eight feet wide, as far forward as possible, without interfering with the turning of the front wheels against the timbers.

Deck over the front wheels, resting the decking on a false bolster. All the decking is of sound inch boards, with a strip nailed under the ends of boards to protect them.

For hay, use stakes in rear, with 2x6 bolted cross-wise, and 2x4 fastened from top of same to the deck to shield the wheels. This part may be removed when hauling commodities other than hay.

Three short posts may be set in ground with inclined bars and the wagon driven or backed upon same to raise it from the ground, when the wagon can be changed quickly and much more easily than the ordinary rack can be lifted on or off.

This wagon may be used for hauling silage, corn, and in the absence of a spreader, for hauling manure (having no sideboards to bother with), for root crops, and many unthought-of things upon the farm, while as a hay rack it is a very great saving of energy, whether the pitching is done by hand or loader.

The rear wheels being so far apart and the load so low that it rides easily, with no danger of tipping over, makes it much easier for men to work upon it when the loader is used. The wheels being full size, the load will pull as easily as upon any wagon.

## TURKEY RAISING IS PROFITABLE

No Other Kind of Live Stock that Will Return So Much Money to Successful Producer as Poultry.

By R. B. WEATHERFORD.

There is no other kind of live stock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will poultry, and no kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys when handled properly.

The fact that turkeys will from the time that they are six weeks old till winter sets in gain the greater part of their living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower.

They may be termed self-sustaining foragers where they have sufficient range.

The chance for profit in the production of turkeys is gradually improving as a result of a more general use of the flesh.

They are now used not only for roasting, but to an increasing extent as cold cuts for sandwiches and for salads, and a large number of poulters are used for broilers.

Late hatched poulters do well for this purpose, and, while there cannot be much opportunity for growing poulters to maturity when they are hatched late in the season, they may be sold for broilers at a good profit.

No dish is more valued in our large cities at the present time than broiled poulters.

Turkeys that are hatched early in the spring would grow to weigh from 14 to 20 pounds by Thanksgiving week.

These weights are often exceeded by the best growers, but as they are the most popular and the most readily produced, they are suggested as the most advisable.

The average yield of turkey hens is from 15 to 20 eggs, each of which can usually be counted on to produce a living poult.

The question of profit from keeping turkeys simply resolves itself into the ability of the owner to bring them to a marketable size.

This can readily be done if care and attention be given to all the requirements of success.

Six standard varieties are more or less grown in this country, viz., Bronze, Narragansett, Buff, Slate, White and Black.

The main differences are in size and

color of plumage. The Bronze and the Narragansett are the largest, the Buff and Slate are the medium and the Black and White the smallest.

Of late so much improvement in size has been made in the Whites that they have moved up to contend for third position, some of them having passed the 30-pound mark.

The same statements may soon be made of the Blacks, as they have greatly improved during the past few years.

In addition to the foregoing there is a non-standard variety known as the Old English Red. They might well claim the position now held by the Buff turkeys, being quite like them and more largely grown for market than are the Blacks.

**Japanese Radish.** The Sakurajima radish which comes to us from Japan finds great favor with some people. It grows to 15 and even 18 pounds, under proper conditions, but requires plenty of room. We tried some of this giant radish last season, and although we thinned the plants twice, they did not grow to more than three inches in diameter. The leaves grow from 12 to 18 inches and when tender make delicious greens.

**Weigh the Milk.**

It is a good idea to weigh the milk from each cow as milked, to know what they are doing. It is but little work. Just tack up a paper in a convenient place in the stable with the days of the month across the top and the cow names on the left. With a pencil tied to a string and a spring balance hanging close by it is but a moment's work to weigh the milk and note it down.

**Topdressing Cabbage.**

Frequent mention has been made in this column of the desirability of using nitrate of soda as a topdressing on early and late cabbage and sowing it broadcast, as the clover seed would be sown. If boy labor is available it may be more economical to apply a small quantity of nitrate about each plant soon after they are in the field and use the broadcast method later when the root system is well developed.

**Valuable Apples.**

It is said that \$25 a bushel, or 75 cents each, was paid to an Oregon orchard owner for two boxes of apples for President Taft on his trip through that state. They were of the winter banana variety, big and golden hued, with a bluish of red on one side, and a flavor suggesting the tropical fruit from which it takes its name.

## IN MARKETING GEM MELONS

Much Care Should Be Exercised Not to Step on Vines, Nor Bruise Fruit in Packing in Baskets.

By S. B. SARACEN.

The picking of the gem melon crop is the most important part in handling the gem melon crop and must be carefully done. Caution the pickers to avoid stepping on the vines or bruising the melons against each other when putting them into the baskets.

When a melon is ripe to pick for shipment the stem parts slightly from the fruit, so that when picked no trace of stem tissue is left on the melon; nor is any portion of the melon left on the stem, as often happens when the fruit is pulled too green.

At the proper stage for picking the netting and skin also have a peculiar greenish appearance, which is easily recognized when one becomes accustomed to picking for the market.

In picking the melons in dry, hot weather, when they are ripening fast, it is best to pick early in the morning and again late in the afternoon.

Use the half-cushion climax basket for shipping the melons, each basket holding sixteen melons of the ideal shipping size.

Sort the melons carefully before packing and never ship any cracked or over-ripe or poorly netted specimens.

Have them all as nearly the same ripeness as possible.

**Raising Pigs.** Mature sows can raise two litters of pigs a year, but the little fellows should not be allowed to suckle for more than eight or ten weeks.

In selecting a brood sow it is important that the number of pigs she farrows, the number she raises and her attitude toward them be determined before purchasing.

**Young Hog Takes on Fat.**

A young hog takes on fat more rapidly than an old one and we should know at what age it is unprofitable to continue to shovel corn into a hog.

## SHOW REAL EFFECT

VALUE OF PAYNE BILL PROVED BY CUSTOMS REPORTS.

Figures Refute Absurd Claim Made That the Tariff Had Not Been Reduced.

After many years of tariff controversy, in which each side has supported its contentions with its own arrangement of the same figures, the prudent reader has learned to regard any general conclusions drawn from any general statistics with reserve. The customs reports do, nevertheless, furnish the only definite data by which he can judge the operation of the tariff. The figures relating to imports under the Payne bill for the nine months ending with April convey important information upon the actual effect of the recent revision.

The revenue yielded during this period, to begin with, \$252,000,000, was greater than was yielded in a like period by any previous tariff. This was expected, and by itself would indicate an increase of duties. The increase of duties, however, is shown not to be in proportion to the increased value of importations. The treasury calculations make the ad valorem percentage on all imports in these nine months 20.1 per cent., which is lower than at any time under the Dingley law, or even under the Wilson tariff, which averaged 21.01 per cent.

Of more importance than this is the statement that the proportion of importations free of duty is greater than under any previous tariff, except during the period of the McKinley tariff, which admitted sugar free. This made the imports free of duty 53.94 per cent. of the whole. Under the Wilson law the proportion was 48.82, and under the Dingley law 44.31 per cent. Under the Payne tariff it is 49.89 per cent. of the whole.

The extension of the free list is generally understood. Controversy has been chiefly whether the actual duties upon dutiable imports had been revised upward or downward. This question is answered by the computation, which shows that the duty collected in these nine months averaged 41.73 per cent. upon the value of the imports on which it was levied, which is less than under any previous tariff. The average percentage under the Wilson tariff was 43.35; the lowest under the Dingley law was 42.41 per cent. in 1907.

We need take these figures only to what they show, and without reference to particular commodities. They at least justify the general claim that the revision of the tariff has not only removed many duties previously imposed, but has generally lowered the average of duties retained, while at the same time the revenue derived from customs has increased. It is possible to condemn the whole tariff system or to condemn this tariff in detail, but the charge that under the present of lessening it increased the tariff burden is not sustained by the facts that are now available.

## HAS PROVED ITS GOOD FAITH

Government's Triumph in Sugar Refining Cases Stands as a Rebuke to Calumny.

The conviction of Secretary Charles R. Helge of the American Sugar Refining company is a smashing answer to a vast deal of cynical comment which has followed this trial from its original inception.

It has been freely said that the government would never really seek to punish the higher officials through whose orders the outrageous weighing frauds upon the government were committed. It was stated, with that air of inside knowledge which Americans so keenly like to assume, that Congressman Herbert Parsons, son of a leading sugar refiner and former chief of the New York Republican organization, had been able to exert personal and political power sufficient to confine the punitive proceedings to the dock weights and laborers. And it was generally asserted that the government never did and never would "go after the higher-ups" anyhow.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding all these bits of wisdom the secretary of the American Sugar Refining company now faces the same prison sentence which faces his humble subordinates. His trial has been conducted by the government with exceptional ability, his guilt has been established. Both the conduct and the outcome of the case should incline public opinion toward a larger recognition of the good faith of federal prosecutions.

**Tariff Attack Will Timed.**

Democrats who expect to put Republicans on the defensive on the tariff schedules will find out their mistake when the campaign opens up. It will be the same old kind of a fight, with the same old result—East Liverpool Review.

**Proper Credit Withheld.**

When this administration does something pre-eminently Rooseveltian, the country does not seem to react to it. Here is this injunction against the railroads. The middle west ought to be aflame with enthusiasm for Taft and Wickersham—Springfield Republican.

While the Democratic party has been unwilling to allow the new tariff a trial, no delay has been necessary. In results the law has vindicated itself from the start.

There are no insurgents among Missouri's present members of congress, every Missouri congressman who carries the Republican label talks and votes Republican.

Under the new tariff law a much larger volume of imports is coming in free of duty. Those who assert that there has been no downward revision should examine the figures.

Having swung round the political circle, Tom Watson announces himself back at his starting point—the Democratic party.

## SAGE IN REPUBLICAN HANDS

Practical Impossibility That the Democrats Will Soon Control National Legislation.

"I would rather be speaker for two years than United States senator for 18," Representative Champ Clark of Missouri is reported as saying. He added that "the Democrats will control the next house as sure as you are living, and I think I have a good show for the speakership."

Mr. Clark may be exaggerating a little about that 18 years in the senate as not to be compared with two years in the speaker's chair, but due allowance must be made for enthusiasm. He really believes that the Democrats are going to sweep the country, and that he is going to succeed Uncle Joe Cannon.

Well, suppose, for the sake of argument, he should; what could he accomplish? In any event, the senate would be Republican. That would mean, of course, that the house over which Mr. Clark would preside would be rank failure. It might stir up the country by its radical opinions on the tariff and on trusts. It might threaten to do all sorts of things. But what could it do in reality? It would, no doubt, offer the senate legislation of a character that could not be adopted, would bring the nation to the verge of bankruptcy, but the senate would promptly reject any such propositions. No doubt the house would give an entertaining performance, and no doubt a speaker or Clark would add the grace of ring-master to the circus; but doesn't he think that the country would tire of such exhibitions after a bit and would seize the first opportunity to hasten back to conservatism?

And, in that event, what would become of Speaker Clark, the leader of a lost cause and of a repudiated party?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## President's Rebuke of a Congressman

Why all this bother about the disinclination of the president to receive Congressman Francis Burton Harrison? The New York congressmen made some offensive remarks about the president. Does he then expect to kick a man publicly one day, and extend a hand to him privately the next?

Mr. Harrison charged the president with having antedated his summary of the Ballinger case with the intention of deceiving the public, though but very few people have been so unkind as to credit the president with anything more than carelessness in the matter. Some politicians entertain the convenient belief that they can impute bad motives to an opponent one day and exchange courtesies with him the next, so lightly do they regard a reputation for veracity, and so slow are they to credit another with sensitive feelings. While a congressman ought not to be lightly denied access to the executive, nevertheless the president is not Mr. Harrison's reasoning, inasmuch as it advertises the existence of delicacy and good taste in the White House. It is well that the public man's feelings do not become too callous about matters of honor.

## Tariff and Cost of Living

By all means let one or both of the congress investigating committees show the relation of the tariff to the high cost of living.

For example, that cotton has been going up and up with the tariff. That with a woolen tariff, of which there are cheap as they ever were.

For example, that anthracite coal joined the upward procession, no tariff. A tariff on many cotton manufactures, which have become advanced, though raw material and labor have.

For example, that sugar is dearer with a tariff reduction than it was when the duty was higher. That, with a duty on hides, shoes did not go up; now prices of shoes are mounting; free hides.

There is plenty more. Let's have it all, faithfully and officially. Then, perhaps, the people of the United States will understand that this cost of living question is a problem rather deeper than the average shallow pate that undertakes to show us why something is that isn't and something isn't that is.—New York Press.

## Firm and Manly Protectionist

Vice-President Sherman made a forcible and effective address in St. Louis, where he spoke before the Citizens' Industrial association, most of his talk relating to the tariff and to some misconceptions regarding the protection law.

He spoke of the tariff as a reverence for particular industries or concerns for any one class of interests as against others—the vice-president took firm and manly ground as a protectionist. He is for protection as the best guarantee of American employment at American wages, and, as he added, "because I believe we should make at home nearly everything we can, instead of buying it abroad."

Coupled with this was an exposition of the necessity of a tariff system by which to obtain revenue for the government.—Troy Times.

## The President and the Bench

In little more than a year the president has had two vacancies on the Supreme bench to fill, and has filled them both in a way to meet the approbation of the country regardless of party. This is a great achievement, but it is to be undervalued or overlooked in the midst of hubbub about matters strictly political. Being a lawyer of the first class himself, the president is a good judge of his professional brethren, and has close regard for the character and dignity of the bench.

## President's Strength Increased

When they try to put President Taft in a hole, they fail to find him in it. The man is so honest and above board that he has nothing to hide. He lets the debate in congress over his trips south will simply give him a stronger hold than ever on the people down that way, and, indeed, all over the country.—Hartford Courant.

In saying that he hopes to see a Democrat elected president, Mr. Bryan comes the nearest he has yet to declaring he will not run again.

## Disappointments of Our Lives

By REV. F. R. MARSH  
Pastor First Congregational Church  
Houston, Texas.

What we see, largely determines what we are. The books we read and the sights we witness furnish much of the foodstuff out of which character is made. Indeed, we say broadly: "Seeing is believing," and limit the field of man's activities to the boundaries of his horizon.

It is not without significance that the children of Israel, dying from fever caused by the fiery serpents, were told that everyone who looked should live. Surely the principle is of wider application than this isolated incident. It can be truly said that only those who look really live. Here is a blind man. He never had the incentive to work that comes to every man at the sight of thousands of his fellows thronging our city's streets, intent upon their business. Standing on some mountain peak, he never saw the crimson bars falling behind the king of day; never knew the glory of God as skies with sun and stars and constellations unfold his mighty acts; never felt the inspiration when the night was passed and on the morning sky clusters of purple cloud began to ripen in the crimson dawn—that man does not know nature, nor life nor God. They who truly live must also see. Vision has value.

Years ago it may have been, standing on a tower of hope perhaps, as did the prophet Habakkuk, you peered through the mists of the future and saw a vision in the days to be. Perhaps it was an ideal by which you wished to live. Perhaps it was an achievement you hoped to realize. Perhaps it was a goal you determined to reach. That was your vision and you made a resolution to realize that vision.

Years have passed. You have not been living on the tower. You have plunged in the valleys. You have waded deep waters. You have scaled steep heights. Sometimes it has been hard, God knows. Down the high ways of the years you have come struggling, crying, cursing, sometimes praying, but the ideal has not been realized. Disappointment means the failure of one of two parties to keep an appointment. The vision has failed.

Here is where a prophet on a tower is needed. He can see some things which you cannot. You, in the depths below! You, in the darkness behind! You, disappointed at the appointed place, hear what the Lord God says to Habakkuk on the tower: "The vision is yet for an appointed time. Though it tarry, wait for it: because it will surely come."

Life's disappointments are a universal experience. Some disappointments must succeed the certain delusions of youth. The man higher up has spoken a word to us and our cherished plans have crumbled like a jig saw puzzle. Joy we have sought are crowded back into the future. Stern reality has driven beyond today into that vast tomorrow blessings that seemed almost within our grasp. Angels with drawn and flaming swords have guarded entrance to Paradise to which we dragged our weary feet.

It is equally true of the moral life. In the darkness of some depression we have had a vision of what we might be, of what we ought to be and of what we would be if the grace of God we will be.

But we haven't. At least I hope we have not attained that ideal. I say "hope so," because if we have achieved that ambition it means, not that we have made wonderful progress, but that the vision was too insignificant to have lasting value. The disappointments of life, be they in secular business, Christian work or Christian character, may produce one of two results. One is despair. Hope deferred makes the heart sick. Disappointments are like eggs, which, brooded over and hatched, produce the serpents of despair. When a man begins to ask: "What's the use?" he ought to stop and find out.

The other effect of disappointment may be to call up reserves of strength and new motivations of energy.

Within the past year, three notable biographies have been published of an actor, a soldier and a reporter. Richard Mansfield, an actor of haughty spirit, at the beginning of his career was offered an important part in a play. He faintly because he had been two days without food, which he was too poor to buy, and was immediately dismissed. Disappointment of poverty. Tennessee Sherman, forty years old, wrote: "I look upon myself as a dead cock in the pit, not worthy of further notice." Disappointed ambition! A little English boy, whose father was dead, whose mother had abandoned him, ran away from the poor house, drifted to America, fought as a confederate soldier at Shiloh and eventually crowned disappointments with the laurels of success. His real name was John Rowlands; the world knows him by the grace of the queen of England, as Sir Henry Stanley.

Think of the disappointments of these men and a host of others who have endured as seeing an invisible vision. Paul wrote: "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed. We are perplexed, but not altogether without help. Persecuted but not forsaken. Cast down, but not destroyed. This means that with a vision to be attained, there must also be added a vision to secure attainment. This means that with an ideal there must also be added a force to realize that ideal."

Now, with this added help, though the vision tarry, wait for it. Do not discard the ideal. Do not even cramp the ideal to fit the real. Grow to its dimensions. Do not shrink the task to fit your past efforts. Redouble your efforts. Be absolutely sure you have the right idea before you make it your ideal.

Then, though it tarry, your disappointment will prove heaven's appointment for a future day and God will be on time.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

## CASTORIA

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

See Simple Signature of Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

## TIGER

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

Uncle Sam's revenue stamp on each package guarantees the weight of Tiger Fine Cut. And any user will tell you how much superior it is in quality.

Superior in taste, in freshness and in being perfectly clean—Tiger Fine Cut is packed in air-tight packages and sold from a tin canister. Not in bulk from a dust-collecting, open pail that dries out the tobacco and makes it unfit to chew.

Don't take chances. Insist on Tiger.

5 CENTS

SOLD EVERYWHERE

## Keep Fit

Your brain, muscles and nerves depend upon good physical condition. Secure it by using

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

## Think of Last Summer—

You can remember days when the heat inside your kitchen was so great you could hardly bear it. With the right stove you would have made a better hostess. Save your health. Don't put up with the drudgery of a coal range. You can have a clean, cool, pleasant kitchen. The

## New Perfection

WICK BLUE FLAME

## Oil Cook-stove

does away with all drudgery of cooking. Why should you be a slave to a coal range when you can have an Oil Cook-stove that is cheaper than coal, cleaner than coal, doesn't "smell," doesn't smoke, lights instantly, can be put out instantly, leaves no ashes, and doesn't heat the kitchen. With one of these stoves you can boil, bake or roast the most elaborate dinner. You can change from a slow to a quick fire, or the other way about, by simply turning a wick. Apply a match, and instantly the heat from an intense blue flame shoots upward through the wick, and a blue enamel chimney to the bottom of pot, kettle or oven—but no where else. The stove has every convenience that can be thought of. Cabinet top with shelf for ketchup, food and dishes hot, drop shelves to hold coffee or traps, towel rack, in fact every convenience possible.

The nickel finish, with the bright line of the chimney, makes the stove ornamental and attractive.

MADE WITH A 2 1/2 INCH BURNER, THE 2 AND 3 BURNER MODELS CAN BE HAD WITH OR WITHOUT CABINETS.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at hand, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

## Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)







## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 30

### Local and Neighboring News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc. must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

#### Manistee for the Fourth.

Dwelling houses and corner store building for sale.—L. Fournier. 131f

Karl Wilson has sold his house to Rasmus Hanson and will soon remove with his family to Fijit.

Let me quote you a price on Royal or Asbestos Roofing, put on. F. R. Deckrow.

Fred Havens and wife of Chicago, arrived Tuesday for their short summer vacation. Always welcome.

Beegh and Maple Block Wood for turnings. Leave orders with

**SALLING, HANSON COMPANY**

Miss Blanche Ivey arrived from Seattle last Friday, and is spending a few weeks at the lake with the family.

Fine Bathroom Outfit in display window No. 400 Cedar street. F. R. Deckrow.

The Grayling post office reached a business of almost \$5,000.00 in money orders in the week ending June 18th. Dead town this.

For repairs on automobiles and bicycles call on Oliver Ralph at Olson's automobile barn.

Ten acres of land containing three houses, on south side for sale cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

Miss Helen Benkelman, of Owosso is visiting her many friends here for a few days. She is always a welcome guest in this place.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. Sold by all dealers.

For plastering and other mason work and estimates of work, call on Grayling, Mich. 13-1f.

I have now ready for delivery Beets Peas and Carrots. All orders promptly attended to. John H. Cook. Phone No. 444.

Crawford Lake No. 690 L. O. T. M. M. will hold their regular meeting tomorrow evening, July 1. The attendance of every member is requested. By order of Com.

For samples on fine Ladies' Dress Goods call on Mrs. L. Brolin. Phone No. 613. At home from 7 a. m. till 1 p. m. June 16-36.

Mrs. Holger Smith and Mrs. Roblin will entertain the Ladies' Union at the regular business meeting, Friday, July 1st, at the home of Mrs. Roblin. Ladies of the congregation invited.

The Automobile Buss will run to the lake all day, July 1st. For further information call on Garage or Central Drug Store, station.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will brace up the nerves, banish sick headache, prevent drowsiness and invigorate the whole system. Sold by all dealers.

Sheriff Anderson built the new railroad bridge over the AuSable, just north of the village, and is highly complimented by the chief engineer of the M. & N. E. R. Co. We expect their engine will be this side of it by the track into the village this week.

The Bell coffee are always good. If you have not tried the Bell southern coffee at 25 cents a pound, you have not treated the best coffee for the price. There is done what is possible to do to save its strength and flavor and it is packed in 1 lb. tin cans. Salling Hanson Co.

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by churning the milk. The milk is churning the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is not only prompt and effective, but in no way disagreeable to use. Sold by all dealers.

The Ladies' Union will hold their regular business meeting Friday, July 1, at the home of Mrs. Roblin. Members please attend, and all ladies of the congregation are cordially invited. Entertained by Mesdames Mork, Schmidt and Roblin.

If you are not satisfied after using according to directions two-thirds of a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all dealers.

At the Sabbath services in the Presbyterian Church, morning and evening, Rev. T. S. Anderson, pastor of the Presb. Church of Bay City, will preach at these services. Mr. Walton will render cornet solo.

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for cholera or colic complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. Sold by all dealers.

Wanted—150 acres Crawford county land. State full particulars and lowest cash price. Address: Geo. Cornelsen, 153 LaSalle str. Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. George Langevin and her daughter left on the Sunday morning train for a few weeks, outing at Detroit and Toledo and Columbus, Ohio.

Don't forget the Automobile Buss will run to the lake Sunday, starting at 8 o'clock a. m. and every two hours after. Station at Central Drug Store. Fare 25 cents.

The annual business congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church will meet at the church Thursday at 7 p. m. A general attendance is urgently desired.

T. M. Ode brought in a sample of green eye, just starting in bloom, from an eight acre field, which averages over six feet in height. Not bad for a dry time?

All members of the W. R. C. are requested to be present at the next regular meeting, July 9th, to make arrangements for the summer months, and other important business.

We are glad to learn that Comrad Thomas Wakely is enjoying himself since the warm weather reached us.

The people of the United States spent yearly for liquors \$440,000,000.

for newspapers \$250,000,000, for confectionery \$87,000,000, for patent medicines \$75,000,000, for soda water drinks \$30,000,000, for school books \$12,000,000.

A. J. Alexander of St. Charles was in town Thursday. He was called here by the illness of his brother A. A. Alexander on the south side of the river. His condition is very serious and recovery doubtful as he is 76 years of age. He is also an old soldier, serving in the U. S. Navy in the civil war. His daughter, Viola is caring for him through his illness.

A head-on collision of the yard engine and a heavy train of flat cars occurred in the south yard, Sunday morning. Both engines were badly smashed in their snouts, and several flat cars piled up. No one was seriously hurt. The "Picture Man," as usual, was on the spot in time to make a fine photo of the wreck.

During the noon hour, Saturday, the alarm of fire called nearly the entire village from dinner to see a nice chicken coop, finished that morning, on the premises of Geo. Mahon, entirely consumed. The "Fireladdies" were warm under the collars because, as one expressed it, there was not as much pressure as ought to be in a good garden sprinkling pot.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Beaver Creek, near the Love school house, Sunday, June 18th, four cows, one black, 5 years old, and one 3 years old with horns, one 3 years old and one 8 years old spotted milky, 3 fresh and the other will be early in July. Any person finding them and returning, or sending news will be paid for their trouble by Wm. Milliken, Roscommon P. O.

Attorney Charles A. Shepherd of Hillsdale, with his son and Mr. Bates, a lumber dealer of that city, arrived here last Saturday, bought a boat and full equipment and early in the week started down the AuSable, intending to run to the mouth of the river in Lake Huron, using ten days or two weeks time. It is a wonderfully fine trip and they will be able to supply themselves with "brain food" enroute.

We enjoyed an evening visit with them, as our old neighbors, and secretly hoped they would be unable to get away for a day or two so we could have more of it.

Our northern suburb, "Lovells," 18 miles from the Lewiston Branch, sent in a call for help. Thursday, and a special took up sixty men in twenty-five minutes. The reason for the call was the burning of the T. E. Douglas & Co's mill and a large lot of shingles, which was entirely consumed.

The lumber yard and surrounding buildings were saved. The mill on the same site was burned about two years ago, and the new mill immediately built, more modern and better in every way. It is not probable that they will rebuild, but will complete the cut of their timber with a large portable. The loss is estimated at \$8,000.00, and insurance \$5,000.00.

Mrs. Seely B. Wakely was made glad Monday, June 20th, by the arrival at her home of her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Curtis of Elmira. Her uncle, George, across country with his wife and two children, and they were obliged to spend Sunday night in the woods with nothing to eat or drink. They arrived at Frederick all right for breakfast, but the heavy rain retained them for three hours, but the rain was so welcome they made no complaint. Mr. Gabron returned Wednesday, but Mrs. Curtis will remain for an extended visit with Mrs. Wakely, to whom she brought some highly prized her looms: a piece of fine linen a hundred years old, made by her mother, by hand work, a stand clock eighty years old, trimmed with lace made by a great-grandmother. Mrs. Curtis was eighty years old last Friday, and was given a dainty banquet in honor of the event. She is as young as many ladies of sixty, and all hope she may reach the century mark.

## Base Ball.

Last Saturday and Sunday our boys took the strong Loyal American Base Ball team of Bay City into camp to the tune of 7-4, both games. Saturday game was called late, on account of the Flyer being over two hours late. After a short practice by the Bay City team the umpire called "play ball," and the game was on.

The diamond was slow, the gravel and clay not having an opportunity to pack on account of the dry weather, consequently the numerous errors by both teams. There were a few close plays, the benefit of which were given to Bay City by their umpire, Atwell. The score:

FIRST GAME:	
LOYAL AMER.	A. R. H. O. A. E.
McCartney, ss.....	3 0 0 0 3 2
Hinley, ss.....	2 0 0 1 0
W. Dyer, cf.....	4 1 2 0 2 1
Haire, p.....	5 1 2 0 2 1
Freed, lb.....	3 1 1 12 1 0
Augustman, c.....	5 0 1 7 3 1
Walker, 3b.....	4 1 1 0 0 0
Pimpsey, 2b.....	4 0 2 1 3 2
Vandrey, lf.....	4 0 0 1 0 1
Gust, rf.....	4 0 1 1 0 0
Total.....	38 4 10 24 14 7

GRAYLING.	
E. Woodburn, ss.....	4 0 1 2 1 1
Dreyer, rf.....	0 2 0 0 1 0
Johnson, 2b.....	4 0 1 3 2 0
D. Laurent, 3b.....	4 1 2 4 4 1
Jay Lee, p.....	4 1 0 4 0 0
B. Laurant, c.....	4 1 0 8 4 0
Letkus, cf.....	4 0 0 1 1 0
Hanson, lb.....	3 1 1 7 1 0
Meistrup, lf.....	3 1 1 2 1 0
Total.....	30 7 6 27 19 1

Struck out—By Haire 7, by Lee 8. Two Base Hits—Johnson and D. Laurent. 2. Bases on Balls—By Haire 3, by Lee 1. Umpires: Robert Reagan and Atwell.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Bay City.....3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 10 7  
Grayling.....1 3 0 2 0 0 1 7 6 1

## SECOND GAME.

ROYAL AMER.	
A. R. H. O. A. E.	
Finley, lf.....	4 1 2 1 4 0
Dreyer, cf.....	5 1 2 1 0 0
Haire, 2b.....	5 1 2 1 3 1
Freed, lb.....	5 0 1 6 2 1
Augustman, c.....	5 0 3 10 2 1
Pimpsey, rf.....	5 0 0 1 0 0
Walker, 3b.....	5 0 2 0 1 1
McCartney, ss.....	2 0 0 0 1 1
Ganzel, lf.....	2 0 0 0 0 0
Gust, p.....	4 1 1 1 2 1
Totals.....	40 4 13 24 15 5

GRAYLING: A. R. H. O. A. E.  
E. Woodburn, 2b.....3 3 3 2 3 1  
Dyer, rf.....4 0 1 0 1 1  
Johnson, p.....4 0 0 1 2 0  
D. Laurent, 3b.....4 1 2 2 2 0  
Lee, c.....3 0 1 12 2 2  
Ernie Woodburn, 1.....3 0 0 0 1 1  
Letkus, cf.....4 0 0 1 0 1  
Hanson, lb.....4 1 0 8 0 1  
Meistrup, lf.....3 2 1 1 0 0  
Totals.....22 7 8 27 11 8

Struck out—By Johnson 10 by Gust 9. Bases on balls—Gust 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Johnson 2. Two Base Hits—Augustman, Dreyer, D. Laurent 2, Earl Woodburn 2.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Bay City.....0 0 0 1 0 3 0 4 13 5  
Grayling.....0 0 4 2 0 0 1 0 7 8 8

The school census of this district shows 596 pupils of school age, an increase of 48 for the year.

Elmer Haire, with his wife and little girl were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Manney over Sunday, from Bay City.

Wm. Foley of Oscoda county and C. Wehnes of South Branch were in town Tuesday, we suppose to buy their firecrackers for the 4th. We only saw them long enough to shake hands and learn that they are enjoying a drouth with us.

By the courtesy of N. P. Olson who furnished the big auto for the kids, Miss Ruth Barlow took her Sunday School class to Portage, Tuesday, for the day. She prevailed on Miss Louise Peterson to go with her, fearing she would be unable to chaperone so many alone. All report a delightful warm time.

DIED—Mrs. Celestia Ellen Hanna of Beaver Creek died June 26, after a lingering illness and was buried in the family lot, in Beaver Creek cemetery, June 28. Mrs. Hanna was born November 5, 1875. A large number of her immediate relatives, from Maple Forest and Beaver Creek were present at the services held at the family residence in Beaver Creek. The large place she held in the hearts of the community was evidenced by the many present at the service and by the beautiful floral offerings from loving hearts. Rev. J. H. Fleming conducted the service, preaching from the text: "Her sun is gone down while it was yet day." Jeremiah 13:9.

**Presbyterian Church.**  
Sunday, July 3, 1910.  
Mid week prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. at church also Annual meeting of Congregation.  
Preaching 10:30 a. m. Rev. T. S. Anderson of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City will occupy the pulpit at both morning and evening services.  
Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. A. B. Failing, Suph.  
C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Toole.  
Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Toole.  
All are cordially invited to attend these services.

**J. HUMPHREY FLEMING, Pastor.**  
The One Drawback.  
It would be comparatively easy to establish a universal brotherhood of men if nobody ever found it necessary to try to borrow money.

## Hammocks

### Quality Assured

### Values Unsurpassed

Call and let us show you our splendid stock. Prices, 65 cents and up.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store

### Maple Forest Flashes.

Butt Wilcox is having a well put down on his premises. He has already gone over a hundred feet.

Wm. G. Feldhauser was busy digging the cellar for his new home, and is now ready to lay the foundation.

### Frederic Freaks.

Emerson Terprue has improved so to be able to walk about town.

Mr. Black of Bay City, and his crew of men have arrived and commenced building cement sidewalks. Charles Craven, Theodore Jenson will improve their property while the crew is here.

The mill whistle is heard again in our town, which makes the people more cheerful.

Our burg now sports an automobile which is great pleasure to the little folks.

Mrs. J. Wallace and family will spend the Fourth in Bay City.

Mrs. Lucy Smith, nee Ingalls of Mackinaw City, made a short visit here last week.

Mrs. Lottie Granger nee Ingalls, of Mackinaw City was in the "Vassar" wreck last week, but fortunately was not hurt.

Our agent has been sporting an abcess on his face. His wife petted him to hard causing the outbreak.

The river has attractions for the married ladies as well as the young people.

E. J. Barnes will move to Caro this week.

Mr. Fitzgerald and family returned from Pittsburgh last week, having been absent four weeks.

Miss Mary Foushen is home from Bay City after a lengthy visit.

Mrs. C. Sullivan returned from Durand Saturday.

### Lovells Locals.

T. E. Douglas was doing business at Grayling, Thursday.

Mr. Marsh's family have arrived; the old man is smiling. There is no place like home.

F. R. Deckrow is doing more plumbing for C. W. Ward.

Gust Engle reports crops good at his place. A little more rain would do no harm.

Newell Underhill has been visiting at Johannesburg for the past few days. He returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. Joseph Douglas has as fine a stand of spring rye as any man would wish for.

The potato bugs are here, and plenty of them.

T. E. Douglas has a nice piece of oats and peas combined.

The drouth and hot sun is getting very monotonous. We are not ready to go south at present. This is warm enough for our business.

C. W. Ward has two colored servants at present. No. 2 arrived last Friday.

DAN.

### M. E. Church.

Sunday, July 3, 1910.  
10:30 a. m. public services. Subject "A Backslider's Prayer."  
11:45 a. m. Sunday School.  
3:00 p. m. Junior League.  
6:30 p. m. Epworth League. Subject "The Christian's Citizenship."  
Leader: C. J. Hathaway.  
7:30 p. m. Public Service. Subject: "What Thou be Made whole."  
7:30 p. m. Thursday prayer meeting.  
The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

### JAMES IVES, Pastor.

Kept The King At Home.  
For the past year we have kept the King of all empires—Dr. King's New Life Pills—in our home and they have proved a blessing to all our family. We write Paul Mathulka of Buffalo, N. Y. "My wife and I are cured for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co's Drug Store."

### Card of Thanks.

For the kindness shown us by very many friends who ministered to us in our recent bereavement, we, the immediate relatives, desire to express our sincere gratitude.

Ralph Hanna and Family.  
Mrs. Cath. Knitbs and Family.  
Mrs. M. Marshall and Family.

### ROUND-TRIP

## Reduced Fares

for

### THE FOURTH

via

### Michigan Central

Going July 2, 3, and 4; returning not later than July 5, 1910.

FOR PARTICULARS

CONSULT AGENTS.

## EYE CARE!

### THE EYE

Is the most delicate, the most sensitive of our senses, yet the most neglected. Many of the headaches and nervous breakdowns come directly from mismanagement of the eye.

### Properly Fitted Glasses

Relieve these muscular strains and the sooner applied, the better. I am on the alert for a defect undiscovered by your former optician.

### I Take Every Precaution

I prescribe the best possible glass suitable for your individual requirements.

**C. J. Hathaway**  
JEWELER & OPTOMETRIST  
GRAYLING, MICH.

## A. J. CHARRON

DEALER IN

OSBORN'S

FARM MACHINERY

Mowers

Binders

Hay Rakes

Disk Harrows, etc.

Repairs for all implements always on hand. Give me a call. I can satisfy you in prices and quality of good and terms. I also handle the Ensign Cream Separators and Cook's Gasoline Engines.

**A. J. Charron**

Frederic, Mich.

June 12-1m

**WANTED**

by William M. Reeves, Ex-States Attorney of Crawfordville, Indiana, option of 90 days on several sections of wild land. I make trips every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month. Write me at Crawfordville. June 16-2w

## PLEASE MEET ME

### AT THE

## Grayling Mercantile Co.

That's what sensible people would advice their friends and neighbor. It's always safer to be guided by the experience of others. Every department of this store will make a special showing of Hot Weather Outing Toggery for Men, Boys, Girls, Ladies and Infants this week. Your apparel needs for the Fourth, for your vacation or for the summer sports, have all been anticipated, and can be quickly satisfied here at a saving in cost that will be helpful in meeting other expenses.

## One Gentleman Says:

For my purchases and outfit for the Fourth of July and I am in need for myself, and in fact the whole family, I do not know of any other store out side of Detroit that I can get a better outfit than the Grayling Mercantile Co., because what they you can depend upon, never misrepresenting the goods. If it is not as represented, return it to them and they will make it good.

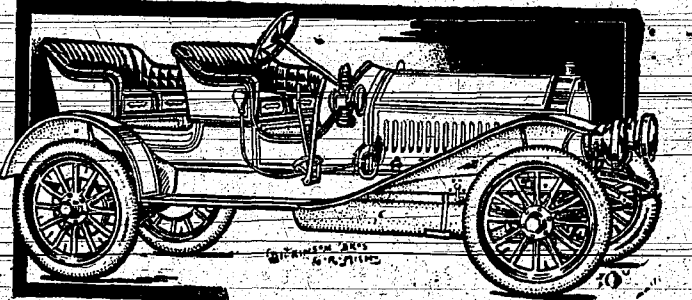
## Don't Forget the Name and Place.

## Grayling Mercantile Company

NEW YORK AND PARIS STYLES.

"Peoples Outfitters."

## OLSON'S Automobile Line!



## MACHINES FOR SALE OR RENT.

Call at Central Drug Store or Auto Barn.

## Remember!

Phelps offers for sale only the best in

## Berries and Fruits

## STRAWBERRIES

for caning in a few days.

LEAVE ME YOUR ORDER.

## S. S. Phelps.

### Household Goods for sale!

One Birds Eye Maple Bed Room Suit, Bedsteads and Bed Springs, one Wash Boiler, Pictures, Chairs and Tables, Comodes, Rocking Chairs, Barber's Seating, one-inch Block and Line, Heating and Cook Stoves, Dishes and Linware, Wash Tubs, Wringers and Board, Oil Stove, etc. Enquire of James Foreman. 21-4

### For Sale.

The SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and NW of SE 1/4 of Sec. 3, Town 26 n 3 w, about two miles from Grayling. For particulars call on P. Aebli, Grayling, Mich. Price \$200.00 cash. 23-4

Which is Entirely Different.

It is true, as the Richmond Virginian says, that no man is a hero to his stenographer, but often he becomes a husband—Charleston News and Courier

**80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS & C.  
COPYRIGHTS & C.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. to receive special notice without delay in the Patent Office.  
**Munn & Co. 311 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office, 25 F. St. Washington, D. C.

**Scientific American.**  
A handomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: 5 cents a copy. Four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.



Fishing tackle catalogues are ripe.

Vacation plans progressing nicely?

Fishes are not a habit; they are an infection.

Dirt, flies, disease, death; each follows the other.

Rocking the boat is still a spring pastime for fools.

Four kisses brought \$20 in Omaha. Let's hope they were worth it.

Fresh air is fine, but if you would live long open the window from the top.

Edison says that one could live entirely on canned goods. But would one?

Have a garden if you will, but don't give all your profits to the warware man.

A Poughkeepsie girl was ostracized for marrying. This item has no moral.

If Wisconsin frogs can eat Florida alligators, frog legs may solve the meat problem.

As soon as we are rid of the winter, we are confronted with the tornado and the mosquito.

If you hear a buzzing sound and see a black object in the air—kill it—it's a fly and dangerous.

Manure is best applied with a manure spreader on clover sod or other sod that is to be broken for corn.

An Oregon man cured himself of dyspepsia by fasting 40 days. He will never again have dyspepsia or anything.

What does the New York newsboy who is going to cross the country on roller skates think the country roads are like?

The man who told a St. Louis convention that husbands are a necessary part of the family has a great future before him.

The man who marries the girl with the two heads will get his when she becomes angry enough to talk with both at once.

Physicians who are watching that Patterson boy who swallowed a \$5 gold piece say that they can see no change in him.

The next man who succeeds in flying across the English channel will have to be satisfied with a "Spark-From-the-Wires" item.

A New Jersey man lights his pipe in an oil tank. When he gets out of the hospital he intends to try his stunt in a powder mill.

According to a scientist, dreams are the realization of our wishes; at any rate they are all the fulfillment of the wishes seem to get.

A heap of rubbish around your house is a tombstone to your self-respect, a death blow to your civic pride and a breeding place for flies.

It will be some time, however, before men with flying machines will sleep in England every night and go to work on the continent every morning.

Who knows why it is that the most interesting astronomical attractions always occur for the benefit of the Zulus and the savages who aren't interested?

Professor Munsterberg says that it is easy to detect crime. True, but might he detect sometimes to detect the criminals, as even our police department will testify.

Young ladies who expect to graduate from one of the prominent eastern colleges this year are preparing to do so in very simple gowns. Education seems to help, after all.

The Nebraska woman who was indicted for refusing to divulge her age to the census taker evidently is one of those persons who dislike to lie a little even to save themselves trouble.

The killing of five German blue-jackets of the mine-laying division of the German navy, while they were maneuvering for practice, is an accident which reveals the dangers of peace for men who must be prepared for war. Fatal gunnery accidents are not rare, and even the maintenance on shipboard of heavy magazines, of high explosives that are not needed except during actual hostilities is a menace to the ship's entire complement.

Somehow the French are the ones who are crossing the English channel by the airship route. Rather an international affair, that.

The report from Professor Alessandro of the University of Rome that he has discovered the bacillus of pellagra in water will lift a burden of accusation against moldy corn, which long been supposed to be the source of the disease. The report from Rome makes the urgency of the pure drinking water problem more obvious than ever.

Fruit growers have ceased to worry much about the frosts of the weather, and it isn't because there is no fruit left to watch.

Edison has a scheme whereby he proposes to inaugurate the clerical class. It is his plan to have matters arranged that a customer may drop his money in a slot and get what he wants ready done up in a package.

One of the advantages of the scheme is the fact that the slot machine will not be able to recommend anything else equally good.

## SCHOOLS NOT ALL

## OF HIGH GRADE

## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION BY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

## CLOSING OF SOME IS URGED

Report Does not Agree With the Carnegie Foundation—Reorganization Along Many Lines is Probable Course.

Lansing.—Following close upon the publication of the report of the Carnegie foundation on medical colleges of the United States, the American Medical association announces the results of its investigation of the same schools. This investigation has extended over six years, and included at least two personal inspections of each school.

In its report the council of investigation divides the institutions into three classes, Class A, which contains 70 schools, includes all with a rating of over 70 per cent. Those in Class B, which includes 29 schools, are rated at 50 to 70 per cent. They are unsatisfactory in certain particulars, but capable of improvement to a satisfactory basis. Class C comprises those falling below 50 per cent. Some of these are regarded as hopeless, while others, it is considered, can be made satisfactory only by a thorough reorganization along advanced lines. This class includes 27 schools.

In Class A are three Michigan schools, the University of Michigan medical department, the University of Michigan homeopathic college, and the Detroit College of Medicine. In Class C the association places the Detroit homeopathic college.

The Carnegie Foundation, in its report, said:

"The Detroit homeopathic college, and the homeopathic college of the University of Michigan, and in all probability the Detroit College of Medicine."

Fish Tugs in Fight on Lake.

State Fish and Game Warden Pierce received a message telling of the capture by the state fish tug Osborn in Green Bay of a Wisconsin fish tug and the escape of the latter by the captain slashing away with them to Wisconsin waters.

Deputy C. B. Pettit, who was in charge of the captured boat, Warden Pierce is somewhat concerned regarding the safety of Deputy Pettit, as nothing has been heard from him, although the capture and escape took place last Saturday.

The message was filed in Menominee by Deputy J. B. Eddy and gave out few details regarding the exciting experience. Eddy asked the warden to come to Menominee at once and aid the deputies. Pierce is conferring with the attorney general regarding the case. Eddy wired that after the Osborn had been headed for shore with its captive in tow the Wisconsin captain took an axe to the tow line and forced Pettit to stand by and watch the Badger boat run away from the Wolverine craft in a race for Wisconsin waters.

One Blind Pup Receives Diploma.

Commencement exercises at the School for the Blind were held at the chapel was crowded. Although but one student graduated there was great enthusiasm shown. F. A. Tiedgen of Mason was the speaker of the evening. His address created much favorable comment among the students, and his simplicity of style was one of the pleasing features.

"The University of Life" was his subject. He compared life to a university. "There are many courses and departments in the university of life, and the course is compulsory," he said.

Mr. Tiedgen dwelt a great deal upon "making good." He stated, however, that making good did not mean the accumulation of wealth, but instead it meant that one who makes good is of service to himself and the state. He gave Washington and Governor Hughes as examples of men who had made good for the state.

Will Prosecute Shippers.

Prosecutions are to be instituted by the state railway commission in the near future against shippers charged with having engaged freight cars for the shipment of commodities listed at a low freight rate and then shipping in the cars freight on which the rate is higher.

Union Depot for Owosso.

Members of the state railroad commission went to Owosso and, after a conference with the business men of that city and officials of the three railroads which form a junction there, ordered the roads to erect a union station at the junction.

Bankers Gather for Convention.

Michigan bankers to the number of about 400 assembled in Port Huron for the annual convention of the Michigan Bankers' association, which, after the more important business is disposed of, is to be continued on the Georgian bay and the Muskoka lakes, where two days are to be passed among the thousands of islands and inland lakes. It is looked upon as the prize outing trip of the bankers. There are many Detroit people in the party.

State C. E. Meets June 30.

Beginning June 30 the Michigan Christian Endeavor union will hold a four-day convention in this city. Delegates will be tendered a banquet by Dr. W. N. Kellogg the first evening of the convention, at which an address will be made by General Secretary Shaw of Boston, Mass., who will also speak on several other occasions. Other speakers during the session will be Major Cole, Rev. Harry Crain, Rev. S. L. Divine, Detroit; Dr. E. B. Allen, Toledo; Rev. L. Hall, Grand Rapids.

Over 14,000 Miles of Track in State.

Railroads form a pretty big feature in the business and financial life of the state, according to figures which have been compiled for the annual report of the state railway commission. The statistics show that the state has 65 steam roads, with 12,361 miles of track in operation, and 19 electric railroads whose total mileage is 1,288.50. The cost of the steam roads, less two or three who did not furnish this data, was \$119,472,542.57, and the cost of the electric roads up to June 30, 1905, was \$90,591,664.66.

## Order is Much Modified.

## No drastic action taken by the state railroad commission in many months has caused so much excitement among the shippers and railroads in Michigan as the order emanating from the office of Chairman C. L. Glasgow that the statute requiring uniform bills of lading shall be rigidly enforced.

## The law requires that the bills of lading shall be eight and one-half inches wide and eleven inches long, but a recent investigation started by a Chicago printing house, which failed to land a contract for a large manufacturing firm, disclosed that the bills of lading were being printed on paper of various sizes and the penalty of the law for failure to observe this clause was called to the attention of the railroads.

## As there is a provision in the statute that a circuit judge may upon conviction impose a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year or both, the railroad officials ordered the shippers to secure bills of lading of uniform size.

## Many shippers, ignorant of the statute, have secured a large supply of bills which do not meet with the requirements of the law, and the railroad commission has received many requests from these men that they be permitted to use their present supplies.

## After a careful consideration the commission decided that it would be unfair to the manufacturers and shippers to compel them to destroy about \$10,000 worth of bills, so the original order was rescinded and the old bills may be used until January 1, 1911.

## All bills printed after June 21 must be of the required size.

## Dr. Shumway May Fire His Deputy.

## J. E. McDonald, Deputy to Dr. Shumway of the state department of health, is going around holding on to his official head at both ears to keep it from falling off. Shumway is after "Mac" with a meat axe.

## McDonald is from Aitkin county, where politics comes from the pores of every male citizen of voting age. He has rasped the feelings of Shumway before. It is his latest that is "able to eat" him his job. Such is the current story, though Shumway will admit nothing more than that the deputy will be up on the carpet later.

## McDonald sought to get the Aitkin Gazette to come out in opposition to Kelley in his candidacy for governor. "If you knew," he would know he is all right," was the substance of a letter McDonald wrote to the Gazette, and which the Gazette promptly printed, with comments complimentary to job holders who plug for candidates.

## "No politics" is the rule of the health department, Shumway says, and adds that McDonald knew it very well.

## Gives Forty Acres of Land to Birds.

## Conveying to the Michigan Audubon society 40 acres of land, described as the north half of the northwest quarter of section 31, 53-3, a deed which carries with it a sentimental story has been filed for record in the archives of the Houghton county courthouse. The land is the gift of John Watkins, who lives on a farm between Calumet and Lake Linden and who is employed as a watchman by the Calumet &amp; Hecla Copper Mining company. It is deeded in consideration of one dollar "and through his love for nature and science."

## The Audubon society is an organization formed for the purpose of preserving the wild birds of Michigan. This land is given it for the purpose of creating a game and bird preserve and it is stipulated in the deed that kind of birds and animals may be killed thereon. Mr. Watkins reserves the right to cut such timber as he may choose during a period of twenty years. But if he dies sooner than that the timber right goes to the society. If the society is dissolved at any time the land goes to the state of Michigan and for the same purpose.

## Warden's Captor Pays State \$100.

## The trouble between the Michigan state fishery department and Ole Mickelson of Marquette has been satisfactorily settled. Mickelson was caught fishing in Michigan waters without a license. His steam fishing craft was taken in tow by the government cutter, Chase S. Osborn, and Deputy Pettit was placed in charge. Mickelson, however, defied Pettit, cut the line binding him to the Osborn and escaped over the shoals, where the Osborn could not follow and put the deputy off at Chambers Island. Mickelson came over to Menominee, of his own accord and paid the state license fee for his boat amounting to \$100.

## U. S. to Have Quarters in Lansing.

## Postmaster Foster announces that the plans for the addition to the post office in this city will include quarters for a central United States district court, which it is expected the increasing legal business of the central section of the state will soon require. The sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the addition to the post office.

## New Corporations.

## New corporations: Alpena Motor company, Alpena, \$450,000; Glove Motor Car company, Detroit, \$50,000; principal stockholder, Robert S. Mill; hollin, trustee; Kalamazoo Lumber company, Kalamazoo, increased from \$16,000 to \$25,000; Snyder &amp; Ellis Furniture Manufacturing company, Grand Rapids, \$10,000; Hetsick Construction company, Pontiac, \$10,000; Smith-Mathews Foundry company, Detroit, \$10,000; stockholders, Harry A. and Robert Smith, Edward J. Mathews.

## Steal \$5,000 From a Bank.

## Boston.—Police are searching for thieves who stole \$5,000 worth of Austrian and Italian paper currency from the private bank of Julius Rottenburg while the bank was crowded Friday. The money had been placed in a show window.

## Public Building Bill Passed.

## Washington.—The house adopted the conference report on the public buildings bill, which disposes of that measure. The bill now goes to the president.

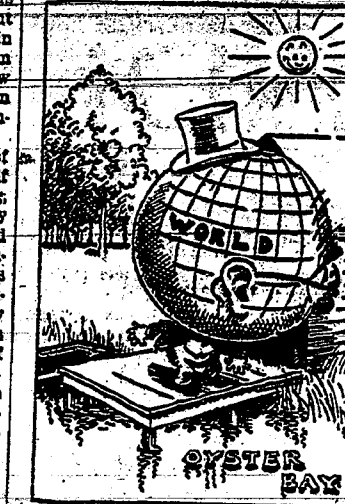
## Rainstorm Helps Crops.

## Deadwood, S. D.—A rainstorm visited the western part of South Dakota Thursday and benefited crops in many sections. East of Rapid City the fall was heavy. Reports reaching here are more favorable from all the grain districts.

## Pitched Ball Kills Man.

## New York.—George Darcey, a slum island policeman, died Thursday from injuries he received two weeks ago when he was struck in the abdomen by a pitched baseball.

## I WONDER WHAT HE IS GOING TO DO NEXT?



## LANDIS QUASHES INDICTMENT

## FREES NATIONAL PACKING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY FIRMS.

## Sustains Demurrer on Technical Grounds—Orders Special Grand Jury for New Hearing.

## Chicago.—The indictment against the National Packing company and its ten subsidiary concerns charging them with conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was knocked out Thursday when Judge Keneshaw M. Landis in the United States district court sustained the demurrer filed against the indictment by the so-called beef trust.

## A special venire of seventy-five men was ordered called for July 14. From this venire a grand jury will be drawn and a second investigation of the packing companies begun.

## In his decision sustaining the demurrer to the government indictment Judge Landis said:

"The most palatable search of this indictment fails to disclose the presence of a charge that during the statutory period the defendants have engaged in, or had anything to do with interstate commerce, or that they done anything having any effect upon such commerce, and the court is not clothed with authority to supply entirely by inference 'the complete omission of such a fundamental element of the offense."

"This fatal weakness might have been avoided by including the charge, had the evidence warranted it, that the defendants, or their respective officers or agents, did something, as, for instance, fixed prices, controlled output, divided territory, or the like, which effected a restraint of interstate commerce being carried on within the three years' period."

"The general averment that the defendants engaged in a combination in restraint of interstate trade is, of course, a mere conclusion, and therefore insufficient. The demurrer must be sustained."

The indictment, which was knocked out by the packers' demurrer, was drawn by Oliver E. Pagin, assistant attorney general, who was sent to Chicago from Washington.

## A. O. EBERHART FOR GOVERNOR

## Minnesota Republican Convention at St. Paul Nominates State Ticket Without Opposition.

St. Paul Minn.—The following nominations were made by the Republican state convention, there being no opposition to the candidates:

For governor, Adolph O. Eberhart, attorney general, George T. Simpson.

Secretary of state, Julius Schmalz. Member of the board of railroad and warehouse commission, Charles F. Staples.

## THREE RAILROADS INDICTED

## Federal Grand Jury Return Bills Charging Violation of Elkins Act and Destroying Waybills.

Chicago.—The Illinois Central Railroad company, the Pennsylvania company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company were indicted by the federal grand jury.

The Illinois Central is charged with violating the Elkins act in failing to observe its tariffs.

The other companies are charged with destroying waybills in violation of the interstate commerce law.

## Standard Reduces Oil Prices.

New York.—The wholesale prices for refined oil have been reduced from one and one-half cents to one cent a gallon by the Standard Oil company, making the prevailing price throughout the country now seven and one-half cents a gallon. The standard controls more than seventy per cent of the refined output of the country and it can readily be seen what such a reduction in price means to the great corporation.

## 20,000 Clockmakers Out.

New York.—Between 18,000 and 20,000 men and women clockmakers struck Thursday and Friday and union leaders declare that the number will be increased next week to 30,000. The regular strike order is expected before July 1.

## Gambling, Mayor Indicted.

Granite City, Ill.—Charles A. Uzzell, the mayor, was indicted Friday on the charge of maintaining an office. It is alleged he permitted gambling houses to operate.

## Ex-German Envoy to Be Executed.

Santiago, Chile.—The supreme court Wednesday confirmed the sentence of death imposed on Wilhelm Becker, former chancellor of the German legation, who killed a legation employee.

## Taft and Tariff Passed.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Praise of President Taft and of the tariff mark the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican convention Wednesday. John R. Tener was nominated for governor.

## TRIUMPH FOR AMERICANS

## German Campaign of Slander Against the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company Fails.

Berlin.—The long and venomous campaign waged by German newspapers and rival industrial interests against one of the German branches of the Standard Oil company—the Deutsche Vacuum Oil company—has just been brought to a victorious end for the Americans involved.

A well-known Hamburg newspaper for months printed such a series of attacks on the "American graft methods" alleged to have been practised by the vacuum company in the conduct of its German business that the public prosecutor of Hamburg felt constrained to make an official investigation with a view to eventual indictments. The prosecutor has now concluded his investigation, especially of the work of E. L. Quarles, American manager of the German company's sales department, and announces that no necessity exists for pursuing the inquiry further.

No evidence of anything warranting prosecution was found against Mr. Quarles, and the costs of the entire inquiry will be borne by the state.

The result of the investigation constitutes a notable triumph for American interests in Germany.

It is not the first time that Germans, finding themselves unable to compete with Americans on ordinary terms, have resorted to slander.

## AIRSHIP LINE IS OPENED

## Zeppelin's Dirigible Deutschland Carries Twenty Passengers 300 Miles in Nine Hours.

Duesseldorf, Germany.—Regular airship passenger service was established Wednesday for the first time when Count Zeppelin's great craft, the Deutschland, carrying 20 passengers, made the first scheduled trip from Friedrichshafen to this city, a distance of 300 miles, in nine hours.

The weather was perfect and the motors worked faultlessly. The average speed maintained was approximately 33 miles an hour, but between Friedrichshafen and Stuttgart 124 miles were covered at an average of 41 miles an hour. The best speed for one hour was 43 1/2 miles.

Count Zeppelin was at the helm when the Deutschland left at Friedrichshafen at 3 a. m. and sailed away on the trip that was to mark an epoch in aviation. The passengers were several directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship company and the German Airship Stock company, joint owners of the dirigible balloon, and guests. They occupied the mahogany-walled cabin between the gondolas, the windows of which they viewed scenery as the aerial car swept along.

## 45,000,000 EGGS IN POOL

## Speculators Form Corner in Product and Hope to Realize Big Profits Next Winter.

Newark, N. J.—Forty-five million eggs have been shipped into this city since April 1 and placed in cold storage by the warehousemen, to remain there until the high prices of last winter are duplicated. They were purchased at an average price of 23 1/2 cents a dozen, and the total cost is about twenty-six cents a dozen. If the eggs can be retailed in New York next winter at 45 cents a dozen, which they fetched last winter, there will be a profit of 19 cents a dozen, or a total of something over \$700,000.

## Actress Is Drowned.

New York.—An actress, known to the stage as Miss Marion Dell Taylor, was drowned in the Hudson river when a small skiff in which she and three other theatrical people were riding was smashed by a barge.

Miss Taylor's true name is Marion Dell Snider, and her parents live in Kankakee, Ill.

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## NEWS OF MICHIGAN

## Kalamazoo.—A man supposed to be

Jem Gross, 123 Grand trunk avenue, Battle Creek, is in a local hospital on a straight jacket and physicians say he is suffering from acute mania, superinduced by the heat. He was standing on a street corner when he suddenly toppled over. Two policemen went to his assistance. He attacked them, and it required the combined efforts of three officers to subdue him and place him in the ambulance.

Flint.—Hundreds of dead fish are floating down the Flint river and piling up against the dam at Flushing. The fish are of all sizes, running up to two and three feet in length, and include bass, pickerel, carp and other varieties. It is believed that a dynamite explosion has occurred somewhere along the river, but no information has been obtained to show where the explosion took place.

Lansing.—"Life is no use to me. It ended at 1:30 p. m. Jumped off Washington street bridge. Please take care of my dog, R. K. B." A brindle bull dog which came to the stage door of a local theater bore a piece of common wrapping paper attached to his collar on which was written the above note—and the police are busy endeavoring to unravel the mystery.

Holland.—Walter Parker, night electrician at the Zeeland power station, aged twenty-nine years, was drowned while swimming in Black lake near Virginia park. Although the life saving crew recovered his body within 20 minutes, efforts at resuscitation were futile. He was unmarried and his home was in Chicago.

Lansing.—A person has a right in a "dry" county to serve his friends with a keg of beer at a barn raising on the farm or at a stump-pulling party in the fields, providing the beer is consumed on the premises owned by the person making the gift, is the opinion of an attorney attached to the attorney general's office.

Bay City.—Miss Emma Slathe, fifteen-year-old daughter of Fred Slathe, a meat dealer on the West side, was drowned and Miss Marjorie Lewis, teacher in the Garfield school, where the girl was a pupil, was rescued after sinking several times. Four teachers of the school and about fifty pupils went to Water Works park for an outing following commencement exercises at the school. Miss Lewis and Miss Slathe went wading in the bay and when about 150 feet from shore stepped in a hole. The pupils disappeared from view and Miss Lewis was sinking for the last time when a fireman from the water works station, who had heard her cries, rushed to her assistance in a rowboat. The body of the girl was found an hour later.

Lansing.—Quick justice was meted out to the first two bootleggers arrested since local option went into effect in this county. Howard Blum, arrested recently, received sentence in the circuit court. Blum was sentenced to 45 days in the county jail and Loyd 30 days in the county jail. Neither of the men were given an opportunity to pay a fine and the difference in their sentences was due to the fact that it is considered a greater offense to sell liquor for profit than it is to give it away.

Saginaw.—As a result of platonic love-making, apparently received from milk twelve-year-old Virginia Myer, daughter of Theodore Myer, a factory employee, died and her mother and three sisters are seriously ill, with a strong chance that two of the sisters, Gertrude, fourteen, and Luella, ten, may not survive. The family had eggs from the father and one daughter, who did not partake of it, have escaped illness. The milk which was used in concocting the eggnog had been secured in a tin pail.

Adrian.—The body of a man supposed to be H. L. Coleman of Bradock, Pa., was found in a patch of reeds, three miles south of Adrian with indications pointing to a suicide. The body had lain in the woods probably more than a week, while a revolver in hand with a week exploded cartridges gave evidence of self-destruction. A message written on the back of a card established the man's identity, also stating that Coleman was a member of the Knights of Pythias in Bradock.

Saginaw.—While playing with a toy cannon Anthony Nyrnked, thirteen years old, living at 503 Perkins street, blew off the end of the thumb on his right hand. A delayed explosion was the cause of the accident. The fuse was short and when it failed to go off an examination followed with the usual result.

Monroe.—Ten days ago Benjamin Hutter, twenty-three years old, son of a wealthy farmer in Monroe township, used a jack-knife in paring an ingrowing toenail, slightly cutting his toe in the operation. Blood poisoning developed and symptoms of tetanus became apparent. He died of lockjaw at the home of his parents.

Saginaw.—Half a dozen barns and sheds were blown down in a wind storm and almost the entire plate glass front in the big store of J. C. Liken &amp; Co. was shattered. Telephone lines were cut and a communication during the stress of the storm and a foot of water flowed in the streets of the village. From \$50,000 to \$100,000 is an estimate of the loss, including damage to crops.

Northville.—The annual catalogue of the public schools has just been published. One of the novel features is the four years' agriculture course in the high school.

Marshall.—Mrs. J. Pankenborn, eighty-four, who had lived alone in Fredonia township for the last six years, was found dead in bed from heart trouble. Until six years ago she had lived with her son, George, but when the latter removed to the city the mother declined to come, preferring to remain on the farm until she died. The son found the body.

Battle Creek.—Arvilla Durfee, four years old, at an examination before Justice Babbott, made serious accusations against her brothers, Clarence and George. The girl is the mother of one child.

Tate and Tariff Passed.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Praise of President Taft and of the tariff mark the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican convention Wednesday. John R. Tener was nominated for governor.

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# OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



THE IMMORTAL instrument which was signed by John Hancock on July 4, 1776, has meant more than the growth and development of an independent nation on this side of the Atlantic. It was in itself the re-enactment of the greatest bill of human rights ever penned, which received the signet of an unwilling king at Runnymede, and the birth of constitutional liberty. In these days of peace and plenty the Fourth of July is given to "salutes of cannon and the ringing of bells and to the few do jole" with variations, as John Adams predicted that it would be, yet the observance of the Fourth as an occasion for recalling memories past and giving thanks for the deeds of the patriot forefathers is sporadic rather than general in the United States. The Declaration of Independence is not read from the rostrum, as it once was in every community and the orators to the links have gone.

So much has been taken here as a matter of course that it seems hard to realize that this anniversary is celebrated in the very England from which liberty was wrested and that observances of it are officially ordered in many lands beyond the seas. The Fourth of July has become international in scope, for it has changed the governments of nations whose capitals are far from Independence hall. So widespread have its effects become as studied in the light of the present day that in order to get the true value of all that the declaration signifies to the world in 1910 it is necessary to go back to the very beginning of American liberty.

Had not the ideas of government held by the colonists been essentially British there would probably never have been any Declaration of Independence. It is as natural for the Briton to demand his rights as it is for him to live. The War of the Revolution was largely due to the fact that the two thousand miles of water between London and the colonies caused parliament to lose sight of the ties of consanguinity and of race.

Although the original thirteen colonies were so essentially English in thought and feeling they had never actually been established by England as a national enterprise. The only one which had ever received any official aid whatever was Georgia, and that was not sufficient to carry any such feeling of dependence as is essential for the preservation of intimate colonial relations. The right to colonize the North American continent had been granted by charters from a British king. According to the feudal system, which was



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



and again, in 1688, it was declared by the British people, then well on their way to a constitutional monarchy, that "no money was to be levied for the crown without grant of parliament."

The Declaration of Rights was a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence. There is nothing more essentially British than the notion that there shall be no taxation without representation. Of the early American statesmen only Franklin and Otis wished to have representation in the British parliament. The others considered that their own assemblies should be the legislative bodies entirely and that if any taxes were to be imposed they should be collected only with the consent of the colonial assemblies.

The question of taxation, however, did not enter into any controversy, for it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that Great Britain, exhausted by many wars and seeking to replenish the national treasury, sought extraordinary means for raising revenue and her ministers proposed that the colonies, which had been growing in wealth and importance, should be made to contribute to the impoverished exchequer. The French and Indian war had shown the power of the colonies and their force and had given a very definite idea of their growing wealth and importance.

Having reached the decision to tax the colonies, the ministry did not spend any time in preliminaries. It was decided that parliament had the right to levy the taxes and the fact that the colonies had no representation in that body was not taken into account. Such a matter would ordinarily have been considered a subject for delicate negotiation, but the decision to tax having once been made, no time was lost in levying it.

England had in effect been a constitutional monarchy since the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 and in taxing the colonies not represented in the common council of the kingdom she had violated one of the oldest of the rights which every Briton claims. Such was the situation in 1764, when the struggle began which 12 years later brought forth the Declaration of Independence, and the next year brought into being the first congress of the American colonies, which decided that the assembly had the power to fix taxes. The stamp act was the first heavy impost levied

by the mother country, which provided for the stamping of various legal instruments and papers and contracts of all kinds, as well as dice and playing cards.

The news of the passage of this act roused the colonists to fury. A gallows was erected in what is now City Hall park, New York, and the British governor was hanged in effigy, and the house of Major Jones, in command of the British regiment, was sacked. Then came the burning of the houses of the British and the raising of the liberty poles. Boston and Philadelphia were hotbeds of the storm. So sympathetic was the protest that much of the act was repealed and duties were established on tea, which accounted for the sudden ruin of tea in Boston harbor. Then came the burning words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" before the Virginia in 1773. The year later brought the promulgation of the "Declaration of Rights and Privileges," in which it was declared that every man had "the right to life, liberty and property and that most ancient right granted at Runnymede, trial by his 'peers of the vicinage'."

Throughout all this time of storm and strain the protests were made as British subjects, and that congress which met in Carpenter's hall in 1774 was still loyal to the crown. It petitioned the king, remonstrated with parliament and appealed to their brethren in England. Then came Lexington and Concord, the congress of 1775 made provisions for an army, with Washington as commander, and still petitioned. Its petition was refused and mercenaries were hired from petty German princes to quelling the words of Lossing, "butcher British subjects for asserting the rights of British subjects."

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered the independence resolution in June, 1776, and a committee was appointed to draft the declaration, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston. Jefferson wrote the document and alterations were made principally at the suggestion of Franklin and Adams. The paper was submitted to congress on June 28. It was laid on the table until July 1, when nine colonies voted in favor of it.

The independence resolution was actually adopted on July 2 and promulgated to the world on July 4, when John Hancock of Massachusetts affixed to it his bold signature. The other members of the congress did not sign it until August 2, and the impressive scene connected with the signing was not witnessed until nearly a month later, although it is popularly associated with the Fourth of July.

Centuries of the progress of the rights of man bear witness in the Declaration. That all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That was not new, for it was recognized at Sinai. That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed had been stated and restated in many

ways since the beginning of the colonies. Thomas Jefferson was criticized at the time for lack of originality in the declaration. The document gained all the greater force from its statement of self-evident truths. Never was there a more masterly presentation of a bill of grievances than is contained in the Declaration, which "submits the facts to a candid world."

Arraigning the British king for acts of tyranny, it sets forth that he refused "his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good," meaning that George III. had prevented the issue of colonial currency and had refused representation to his American subjects.

It was desired on the part of the New York assembly to enter into a treaty with the Six Nations, but the governor prevented the negotiation of the treaty until he could obtain the consent of the king.

He did not proceed further because he feared that such an act would lead to independence. Hence the expression, "He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance."

Grievances of the Massachusetts colony, which was deprived of representation and suffered interference in popular elections because of its wish to trade with Nova Scotia, suggested the paragraph:

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people should relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

To further humble the Massachusetts colony and to punish the participants in the tea party of 1773 the assembly was called in Salem, and not in Boston. Hence the words of the document: "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records."

Massachusetts colony and others had adopted resolutions in their assemblies that there should be no taxation without the consent of the governed. The Massachusetts assembly was asked to rescind its resolution in 1768 and on its refusal to do so was dissolved. The assemblies of Virginia and North Carolina met the same fate. This state of affairs is summed up in the Declaration in the words, "He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with much firmness his invasion on the rights of the people."

The Declaration protests against the judges being dependent on the will of the king for their salaries, and, indeed, in some of the colonies many of the judges had been impeached for declaring that they would receive their salaries from the royal treasury.

Graphically the authors of the document tell how the erection of a multitude of new offices had impoverished the country, referring to the collectors appointed to carry out the provisions of the stamp act. The quartering of troops in places of peace was a substantial grievance, planned off, for the king insisted on retaining British regiments here after the French and Indian war at the expense of the colonists, ostensibly for defense but in reality to suppress a growing democracy.

The words, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power," refer to the position taken by General Gage, who, with several regiments of British troops, was in Boston. By order of the king he had been made superior to the civil government.

Here and there through the colonies Americans had been killed in altercations with British soldiers, who were subsequently put on trial and acquitted. The Declaration accuses the king of quartering large bodies of armed troops and of protecting them by mock trial from punishment for any murders which they may commit.

Such were the principles enunciated in the Declaration, and how well they were sustained by the arbitrament of war, the world knows. The nation began celebrating the glorious Fourth from the very beginning. Salutes of 13 cannon were fired by the army in 1777, and the new republic was pledged in wine.

West Point saw a significant celebration in 1779, when General Washington issued a pardon for all prisoners in the army under sentence of death. The last celebration of the army of the Revolution as such took place on both shores of the Hudson river and a grand salute was fired.

More of the nature of a festival dominated the Fourth after 1783, for then came parades, free dinners, toasts, the reading of the Declaration in public by citizens and more and more the participation of the younger generation. Dignity and solemnity marked these early celebrations and eloquent speeches were made.

The Fourth is a statutory holiday in every state and its fame has gone beyond the seas.

## THE ONLOOKER

WILBUR D. NESBIT

### THE QUAIN, OLD-FASHIONED COUPLE.

Such a quaint, old-fashioned couple as they are! He is courtliness itself when by her side And he's never known to wander very far.

From her presence; and she looks on him with pride, For she thinks that he in looks and honest worth Is more than peer of any man on earth.

And he bows to her with gentle deference, Smiles with pleasure when he gratifies a whim; She shows she thinks that all of common sense And intellect is surely held by him.

When he makes mistakes—as all men do, She does not tell him that she told him so.

And she will not say that he has any fault, Nor will he acknowledge that she has a flaw, And the march of gladness for them never halts.

'Tis a picture that an artist might draw When they sit among their pictures and their books, With satisfied contentment in their looks.

Such a quaint, old-fashioned couple—Bless you, not! They are not a pair of relics of the past; She is twenty, he is twenty-five, or so, Which is why our admiration is so vast.

Don't you see, they think that life is at its best When they live for each other—not the rest.

### At the Minstrels.

"What," asks Mistah Bones, "what is the difference between an antiquated headgear for woman and a poem on a bakery product?"

Mr. Tamborine lays his tambourine aside, his chair blinks four or five times, and requests that the conundrum be repeated.

"The question is," says the interlocutor, while the orchestra plays softly, "The Flower Girl," "the question is, 'What is the difference between an antiquated headgear for woman and a poem on a bakery product?'"

"Easy," declares Mr. Tamborine, "Easy! One is style that died yesterday and the other is digest today."

A grim silence hovers over the stage and auditorium. Mr. Tamborine tries again:

"One was put on with a pin and the other was put in with a pen."

"Unfortunately," says the interlocutor, "we have not time this evening to allow you any more guesses. Mistah Bones may give us the answer."

"Easy!" says Mistah Bones. "One is a sunbonnet and the other is a bun sonnet."

During the applause Mr. Hector Geoghegan advanced to the front of the stage and prepared to sing his stirring ballad entitled: "He Used to Be a Fireman, but They Fired Him Once Too Much."

### A Touch of Home Life.

The polar expedition, stranded, has almost reached the end of its resources. For months the men have subsisted on boiled boot heels and stewed harness—



the dog teams having gone to pot long ago.

Starvation and death stare them in the face.

One morning the cook cuts up a whisk broom that had been included in the supplies, boils it, and serves it to the men.

"Ah," sighs the leader of the expedition, taking a spoonful of the whisk broom goulash: "How homelike! How did we ever happen to overlook that package of breakfast food until today?"

### Accomplished.

"They say your uncle, who has just come home from the army, is terribly addicted to swearing. Is that true?"

"Well, you know how our parrot would swear?"

### Yes.

"When Uncle Henry first came here he made a few remarks near the bird, and it came over toward him, and said: 'Say, you better get in this cage. I've lost my job!'"

### Better Yet.

"I am glad you like the pie," said the bride, as her husband helped himself to another slice of her first effort in the pie line.

"I do like it, and that's the truth," said the groom, between bites.

"Is it as good as your mother used to make?"

"Better than that. It's as good as the pie father used to say mother ought to make."

### Placing Him.

"That breakfast for Mr. and Mrs. Bawno, the new guests?"

"No. For Mrs. Bawno. Mr. Bawno says he wants nothing except a drink of whisky and a piece of pie."

### He must have been born in Kentucky and raised in Maine.

### Not Informed.

"Is there any difference in time between Canada and the United States?" asked the woman tourist of the affable stranger in the Toronto hotel.

"Madam," he responded, stily, "I have never done time in the United States."

### An Insinuation.

"She says her husband always gives her all the money she wants," confides the first acquaintance.

"Well," says the second, "I don't think it is right for a woman to beat her husband that way."

### The Horrors of War.

"I read the cable operator, when the famous war correspondent placed 40 closely written pages before him. 'That's a big story you're sending about the battle, isn't it?'"

## CORN PLANTING IS OVER

### THAT CANADIAN TRIP SHOULD NOW BE TAKEN.

If you had intended going to Canada for the purpose of purchasing land on which to establish a home and accompanying some land company, whose holdings you proposed to look over or to go up on your own account to select one hundred and sixty acres of land free, you should delay no longer. Corn-planting is over, your wheat crop is well ahead, and you have a few weeks' time before you are required in the fields again. Now make your intended trip. Reports at hand show that the crop prospects in Canada were never better than they are today. The cool weather has not affected the crop, but if anything, it has been a benefit. There has been plenty of moisture and those who have had their land properly prepared look upon this year as likely to be one of the best they have had. A great many are going up this season who expect to pay two or three dollars an acre more than they were asked to pay last year. Others who wish to homestead are prepared to go farther from the line of railway than would have been necessary last year. Still it is worth it. So it will be with you. Next year lands will be higher-priced and homesteads less accessible. There is a wonderful tide of immigration to Central Canada now. It is expected that one hundred and fifty thousand new settlers from the United States will be numbered by the end of the present year, an increase of fifty per cent over last year. In addition to this there will be upwards of one hundred thousand from the old country, which does not include those who may come from the northern countries of the Continent. These all intend to settle upon the land. The reader does not require an answer to the questions, "Why do they do it?" "Why are they going there in such large numbers?" Western Canada is no longer an experiment. The fact that one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat were raised there last year as against ninety-five millions the year previous, shows that the tiller of the soil in Central Canada is making money and it is safe to say that he is making more money than can be made anywhere else on the Continent in the growing of grains.

He gets good prices, he has a sure and a heavy crop, he enjoys splendid railway privileges, and he has also the advantages of schools and churches and such other social life as may be found anywhere. It is difficult to say what district is the best. Some are preferred to others because there are friends already established. The Grand Trunk Pacific, on its way across the Continent, is opening up a splendid tract of land, which is being taken up rapidly. The other railways—the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern are extending branch lines into parts inaccessible a couple of years ago. With a perfect network of railways covering a large area of the agricultural lands it is not difficult to secure a location. Any agent of the Canadian Government will be pleased to render you assistance by advice and suggestion, and a good plan is to write or call upon him.

The Government has located these agents at convenient points throughout the States, and their offices are well equipped with a full supply of maps and literature.

Applause is only the clacking of tongues. Self-respect is better than fame.—Antoninus.

## THIRD OPERATION PREVENTED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I was so sick that two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation. I had already had two operations, and they wanted me to go through a third one. I suffered day and night from inflammation and pain, and never thought of seeing a well day again. A friend told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her, and I tried it, and after the third bottle was cured."—Mrs. ALVENA SPRINGER, 1468 Clybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you are ill do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until an operation is necessary, but build up the feminine system, and remove the cause of those distressing aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Work While You Sleep

Millions of people have CAS-CARETS do Health work for them. If you have never tried this great health maker—Get a 10c box—and you will never use any other bowel medicine.

CASCARETS put a box for a week's treatment, all ailments. Biggest seller in the world. Millions before a month.

## Ranch Life in New Mexico

Where Game Is Plentiful—Modern Farmhouse With Every Good Thing to Eat.

"Around my ranch, in the rough foothills of the Guadalupe mountains in New Mexico there is still a lot of big game," said H. D. Freeman of Carlsbad, N. M.

"Just before leaving home this

never yet have I been able to bring spring I killed one of the biggest antelope I ever saw. Besides antelope there are black-tailed deer in abundance and a few very few mountain sheep. The sheep are now protected by law, and there is a heavy penalty for killing them. They are the variegated, shyest game of all, and

one down. I have seen old hunters out west who admit that they have never been adroit enough to kill a mountain sheep. "They range in the remotest and most inaccessible regions, and it takes pluck and endurance to search for them amid their rocky haunts, away up on the mountain sides. They are about the same color as the rocks, and the hunter who has not provided himself with a field glass has small chance of ever seeing one. Their feet, which I have occasionally eaten,

is the most palatable of all wild meat, juicy and of exceptional flavor. "Quail are so numerous in my locality that it is not often I think of shooting them, and they are nearly as tame as city sparrows. If I merely started out to slaughter I could easily kill 100 in a few hours. "Although I live sixty miles from a railroad, my wife and I never get lonesome. Neighbors are few, but we enjoy going about the ranch on horseback and life in the open air makes you sleep soundly and the riding de-

velops a hearty appetite. Occasionally friends come to stay with us for a week who are amazed that they can find in such an out of the way spot as delicious vegetables and fruits as ever they got at home. I grow grapes, apricots, peaches, strawberries, cherries, apples and every good eatable you can think of in a garden which never fails me because it is under irrigation. There is not cold water in every room of my house, and it is the only domicile that has a bathroom within a radius of 100 miles."



# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## HER LAST WORD

"What are you doing now?" cried Mrs. Cozzens with spirit. And as for William Cozzens, William Cozzens continued to eat his dinner, though in a pretty manner and as one who knows that he is in wrong again.

"I say, what are you doing now?" repeated Mrs. Cozzens. "Can't you see what I'm doing?" demanded William. "Can't you see that I'm eating?"

"Oh, you're eating, are you?" inquired Mrs. Cozzens, with terrible sarcasm. "Yes, I'm eating, as I'm!"

"Oh!"

"And what did you move your plate for?" asked Mrs. Cozzens.

"Never mind!" cried William.

"But I do mind!" cried Mrs. Cozzens. "I do mind! And that's the third time this week you've done it, too!"

"Well," grumbled William, "you shouldn't put so much gravity on my plate, and then it couldn't get over on the cloth. That's all I say!"

"O, that's all you say, is it?"

"Yes," said William, with dignity, "that's all I say."

"And you thought I wouldn't see it if you moved your plate over it, did you?"

"Never mind!" cried William again.

"But I do mind!" cried Mrs. Cozzens. "Why can't you be more careful? You are always doing it!"

"O, forget it!" said William.

"But I won't forget it!" cried Mrs. Cozzens. "And here's another thing. You've got to stop dropping your cigar ashes all over the house!"

"Who does?" cried William.

"You do!" cried Mrs. Cozzens. "I know I don't!" cried William.

"O, don't you!"

"No! I don't! And you know right well I don't!"

"Mm!" said Mrs. Cozzens, more sarcastic than ever, "I suppose it's the bird, then! Yes! That's it. It's little Dick! He gets up in the night and opens his cage and gets at your cigars and smokes them! And as he flies around, smoking, he drops the ashes! Yes! Flips them off with his little wing! Yes! That must be it!"

"Don't be a fool!" urged William, impatiently.

"No!" cried Mrs. Cozzens. "It's you that's the fool! And having disposed of that constantly troubled point she returned to her bill of charges. And here's another thing, too!" she cried.

"When you're through with the newspaper at night, you just fold it up and put it away. I'm not going to run around putting things up after you any more!"

"No!" said William. "Well, well!"

"No!" said Mrs. Cozzens. "I'm not! And the next time you leave your slippers lying around they'll stay there!"

"O!" said William. "Anything else?"

"And the next time you tie a bit of lettuce above Dick's cage just where the little net can't reach it you'll hear from me!"

"O! I'll hear from you, will you?" said William, and drawing a great sigh he finished his rice pudding and said, "O, well! Perhaps I won't be here long!"

"Trust you for that!" cried Mrs. Cozzens. "I'm the one that won't be here long!"

"No," said William sadly, "I'm the one."

And he fell into a reverie as one who pictures the future, and when he awoke next it was in a very mournful tone.

"You'll look over at my place, then," he sighed, "and there won't be any spots on the cloth. And you'll walk around and won't find any cigar ashes."

"No?" asked Mrs. Cozzens.

"No newspapers to pick up—"

continued William, sadly.

"Well, well!"

"No slippers—"

"Oh!"

"No bits of lettuce hanging over Dick's cage—no William—no nothing!" And drawing another large sigh, he looked over at Mrs. Cozzens with gloomy satisfaction as though he said, "Now, what do you say?"

And as for Mrs. Cozzens she gazed back at her William with a look that said, "This is what I say," and just before William went down and out for the full count she cried in a brisk voice:

## Popping Corn and a Question

"Ah!" said Mr. Luckey, advancing into the room. "A wood fire!"

"Yes," smiled Miss Doty, looking up. "Isn't it nice?"

"Fine!" exclaimed Mr. Luckey, sitting on the edge of a chair. "Fine!"

"It always looks so—so—began Miss Doty.

"So cheerful!" cried Mr. Luckey.

"No, I didn't mean that, but so—so—"

"So warm!" cried Mr. Luckey.

"No, not warm exactly, but so—so—"

"So homelike?" he asked.

"Yes," she softly answered, making eyes at him, and she sank on a hassock by the side of the fire, as though in any contemplation of this scene as a homelike spectacle, she was going to be in the picture.

"Have you an open fireplace in your room?" she asked, striving to present to his mind the antithesis of his present state of momentary happiness.

"No," he mourned, "no such luck."

"Poor boy!" she whispered to the fire. "Poor boy!"

"No such luck!" he repeated mournfully.

"Draw up your chair a little nearer, she kindly said to him. "There, now, isn't that comfortable?"

"Fine!" said Mr. Luckey. "Fine! Did you ever see anything like the way it rained today?"

She frowned slightly and was apparently about to change the subject, but thought better of it at the last moment.

"I hope it won't rain tonight," she said.

"So do I," said he.

"I always feel so sorry when you have to leave in the rain."

"So do I," said he.

She made eyes at him again, sighed at the silence more in sorrow than in anger and all at once looked brisk and excited.

"Gracious!" she cried, "I nearly forgot!"

"Forgot what?" he asked.

"I've got a corn popper and a lot of corn. Shall we make some popcorn?"

"Yes!" he cried. "That would be lots of fun!"

She ran out into the kitchen and took the corn popper from a hook.

"Where's the corn, Sarah?" she asked the cook.

"I tell you the corn won't pop!" exclaimed the cook. "I told you once and I tell you again, that there corn ain't the kind to pop."

"She took the corn nevertheless and went back into the parlor."

"Now," she said, "you put the corn in the popper like this, and then you hold it over the fire. If you'll move over a little in that chair—"

He moved over silently and she sat down beside him. It was one of those large, comfortable Turkish rockers with high arms and back, just right for two, and as she leaned over to pop the corn the cozy light of the fire played on her face and showed just where her dimples were.

She shook the popper with a vigorous arm; he moved over to give her more elbow room.

"It doesn't pop," she pouted.

"They watched the corn carefully, both leaning forward, with their heads very close together."

"You hold it," she said; but as he took the handle she cried, "Wait!"

And seized the popper again, unconsciously placing her hand over his. "I thought I saw one pop, didn't I?" she cried.

"No," he said, taking it, "I don't see any."

She took the popper from him and holding it over the fire she fell to shaking it again, crying:

"Pop! Pop! Hang you, pop! Don't you see I'm waiting for you to pop?"

"Pop! pop! pop! I tell you! I never saw anything so slow in all my life!"

"What's the matter with you anyway? Don't you know how to pop? Good grief! Pop! pop! I can't there any pop in you!" "Pop! pop! pop! I tell you! POP!"

And as she shook the handle, oh, ever so vigorously, a hand was bashfully placed over hers, and as Mr. Luckey popped.

And End to Boyish Prank.

A number of April fool stunts which Harry Edwards and his younger brother, Fred, played in the attic of their home at Arlington, N. J., resulted in the death of Harry. The two brothers were going to an April fools' party, but before they left they went up to the attic of the house. Fred left his brother for a few minutes to get something downstairs. When he returned he discovered Harry hanging from a rafter. He called to him but received no answer. Around his neck was a thin leather strap, such as the boys use for their school books. Fred cut this and his brother dropped to the floor dead. The only explanation the police could get was that Harry probably wanted to fool his brother and make him believe that he had hanged himself. He stood up on a couch and may have slipped off accidentally.

## WHAT MUSSELMAN STANDS FOR.

"The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The administration of a true Republican for the best interests of the state, the people and the party.

An administration founded on the much needed business principles.

The application of strict business principles to every detail of the state government.

Careful protection of deposits in private as well as state and national banks, placing all under strict supervision.

The employment of convicts in such labor as will not interfere with free labor while at the same time uplifting the morals of the prisoner.

The taxation of mining properties by whatever method as shall after careful investigation seem best fitted to draw out from them a just share of the state tax burden.

The encouragement of temperance, local option but not at the present time state-wide prohibition, and the strict enforcement of the law in counties which have voted dry under a principle of home rule.

Civil service applied to all employees of the state, reducing the political equation to the minimum.

This is the platform in brief upon which Amos S. Musselman, the Grand Rapids business man, stands in his candidacy for governor. These are his beliefs in the way Michigan should be governed.

A successful business man himself, he believes firmly in the application of business principles to the government of Michigan, because he sees where Michigan needs business methods to pull her out of the financial hole into which she has sunk in the last few years.

Amos Musselman, sitting in his office in the Musselman Grocer company which he has built up, presents the highest type of business man.

The company had a very small beginning about 30 years ago. Today it is one of the most firmly established houses in Michigan, and Musselman is the man who placed it on its foundation. The same ability which caused this company to grow he will apply to the affairs of Michigan.

Amos Musselman seeks the governorship, because Michigan needs him, because from all over the state business men have been urging a business man to take up the reins of government and put Michigan on a sound financial basis. He seeks the office because from all over Michigan have come letters from farmers urging him to enter and telling him he represents more nearly than any other candidate the kind of administration the farmers want. (Geo. B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, former master of the Grange is one of this class). He enters the race because he is public-spirited and wishes to do for Michigan all that his ability will permit.

Mr. Musselman was born of good old sturdy Dutch stock, just 12 years before General Robert E. Lee entered Pennsylvania in his intended invasion of the North. As a boy at home Amos heard the roar of battle and smelled the smoke from the battle of Gettysburg. A few days after the great struggle he tramped over the ground where the armies fought, and on the day the field was dedicated a national cemetery he stood by the side of the speaker's stand and heard from the lips of Abraham Lincoln that speech which has since become famous.

He was educated at Gettysburg college and took a business course at Poughkeepsie. Upon his graduation he accepted a position as a teacher in the banking department of the institution. But he was not satisfied to work for somebody else all his life. In 1875 he came to Grand Rapids and took employment as a clerk in a wholesale tea and coffee house. A short time later he formed a partnership to do a general wholesale grocery business. In five years time he bought out his partners and reorganized associating himself with William Wildcomb, now one of the largest furniture manufacturers in Grand Rapids. In 1883 the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$70,000, and since that time has gone on expanding until it was merged in the National Grocer company, with Amos Musselman at the head.

He has just resigned the presidency of this company in order to devote his whole time to his campaign; and, if elected, to be free of entangling business cares, so as to devote his entire time to the public service.

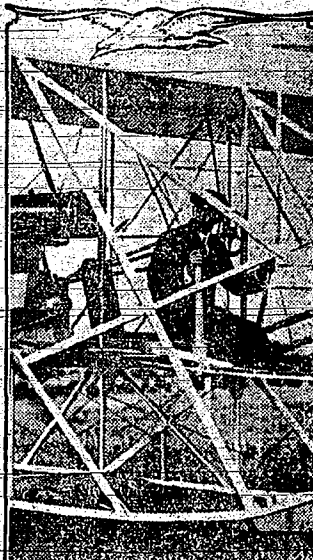
## SOME PRIZE WINNERS.

The stock department will be one of the big features of the State Fair this year, Sept. 19-24.



## CLOSE VIEW OF AVIATOR

This shows Orville Wright in his famous aeroplane. This is one of the two planes which will give daily flights during the State Fair, Sept. 19-24th.



## A NOVEL STUNT.

To be seen in the big machinery and implement department of the State Fair, Sept. 19-24th.



## A PRIZE WINNER.

The cattle and sheep section of the State Fair, Sept. 19-24th, will be very strong this year. Two new barns are building.



# MANISTEE CELEBRATES JULY 4th

The Manistee and North Eastern R. R. Co. will start its first through train from

## GRAYLING

at 5:15 a. m., accompanied by the

## CITIZENS' BAND

and we expect over

## Five Hundred Passengers

and will leave Manistee at 6:00 for return.

They advertise a day full of

## PATRIOTIC FUN.

Fair for the round trip \$1.50.

## An Unusual Amount of Painting Done this Spring.

"Everything comes to those who hustle while they wait" seems to be the motto adopted by our energetic merchant A. Kraus, for he has certainly been hustling this spring.

In backing up his excellent advertising in the columns of the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE his handsome window display have proved most effective. According to a conversation with one of our reporters there has been an unusual amount of painting done in Grayling, Michigan, this spring. That's a sign of prosperity we are glad to see.

This week floor paint is the leader in their window. How an old scratched floor or a marred bare floor can be given a hard serviceable, easily-kept-clean surface is clearly shown by the sample they display.

## Fire Alarm Calls.

Directions for turning in Alarm. Break glass and turn the lever once around until it stops; you can only turn it one way. Do not turn in a second time, until lever has stopped moving.

No. of Box	Where Located.
19	Michigan and Peninsular Avenues, near Olson's drug store.
28	Michigan Avenue and Spruce east of Court House.
32	Michigan Avenue and Norway St. M. C. R. R. Depot.
37	Ottawa Street, at Howe House.
43	Ogemaw and Cedar streets, near McKay House.
46	Spruce and Ionia streets, near Julius Nelson's house.
54	Michigan Ave. and Park street near Mrs. Hanson's house.
55	Ogemaw and Maple streets near John Hanson's house.
64	Salling Hanson Co., Planing mill.
73	Salling Hanson Co., Band mill.
82	Kerry, Hanson, Flooring mill.
91	Railroad Reserve, south side on Electric Light pole.

## NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagees or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record:

Take Notice That sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a redemption of said land at any time within six months after return of service of this notice upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Charge of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service, or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost of charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

Description, Sec. Town Range Amt pd for year

lot 1 block 17 1894

lot 2 block 17 1895

lot 1 block 17 1896

lot 2 block 17 1897

lot 1 block 17 1898

lot 2 block 17 1899

lot 1 block 17 1900

lot 2 block 17 1901

lot 1 block 17 1902

lot 2 block 17 1903

lot 1 block 17 1904

lot 2 block 17 1905

Amount necessary to redeem \$75.68 plus the fees of the Sheriff \$75.68

HENRY JOSEPH

Place of business: Grayling, Mich. Dated April 9th, 1910.

To William Newman, Register, Mich. Grantee under the last record, added in the regular chain of title, to said land.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—SS. COUNTY OF SAGINAW.

I hereby certify and return that after diligent search and inquiry, I have been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of William Newman, the with in named defendant in my bailwick. Dated May 10th, 1910.

GEO. L. SCHULTZ, Sheriff of Saginaw Co., Mich. Fees \$1.20.